



THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR and ITS BEARING ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

 \mathbf{BY}

DONALD MALCOLME GREER

THESIS

FOR THE

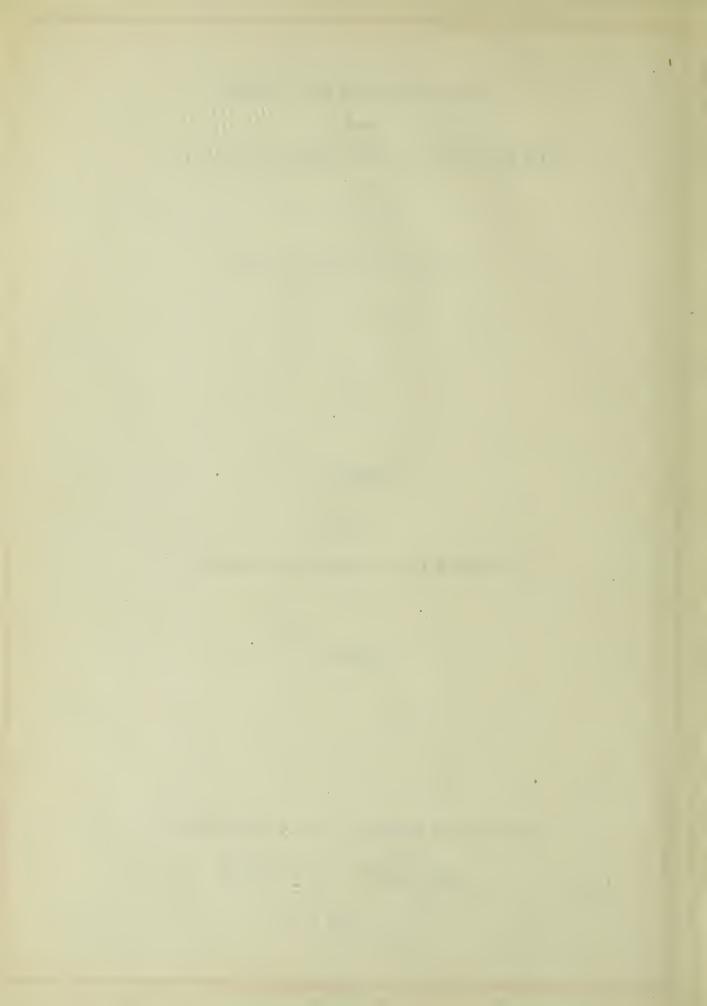
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN

HISTORY

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY
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- Paul VB forces Instructor in Charge
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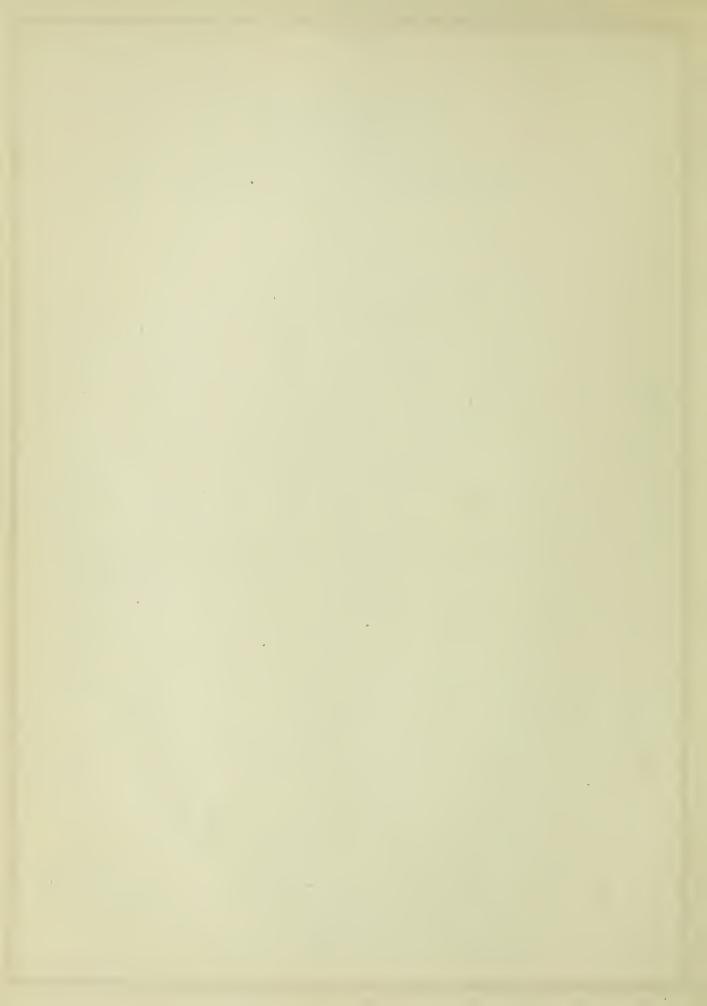
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izing all this, were probably influenced by the possibility of the penetration of the continent.

The blend of these, and perhaps some minor influences, account for the persistence and steldfastness of Italian ambitions will reference to Lorth africa and in a rticular Tripoli; ambitions high were manifested back in the days when Italian unity was little more than a dream. As early as 1058, three years after I trkey had proclaimed Tripoli a vilayet of the Empire, Mazzini and other prominent statesmen of the day, looking into the future, asserted that tripoli must belong to Italy.

Tor was this group alors among Jose Italians of the Risorgimon. onlo comprehend dull that he is the future ground of Italian of lie in reference to Tripoli. In 1842 Jeans Dalbo, successin, diplomated soldier, writing in the Delle Speranze d'Italia, a publication which was for a lime the liverar, so pulsor, for Italian political ambitions, said, "Italy, as soon as successions, as soon as succession shall be given for the needs which meanwhite much occupy her thoughts to the exclusion of all class, will have in turn to think of her need of a pansion casture and south and which all Christian people feel. Then if tables is able to again a self well of her part as second power in the work of excession. The left is the Tunis or play the part in the work of excession. The lief is the Tunis or Tripoli or any part of the Wastern continent authors not."

With the autainment of her with the almost and emega of Itulian foreign policy became directed to empansion in Adrica and especially in Pripoli. I at Italy not for the decade, where her writies tion incapable of accomplishing for african ampilions has due to a compil-

Tib on's Me. Man of Europe, r. 241.

Tallace, Freuter Italy.

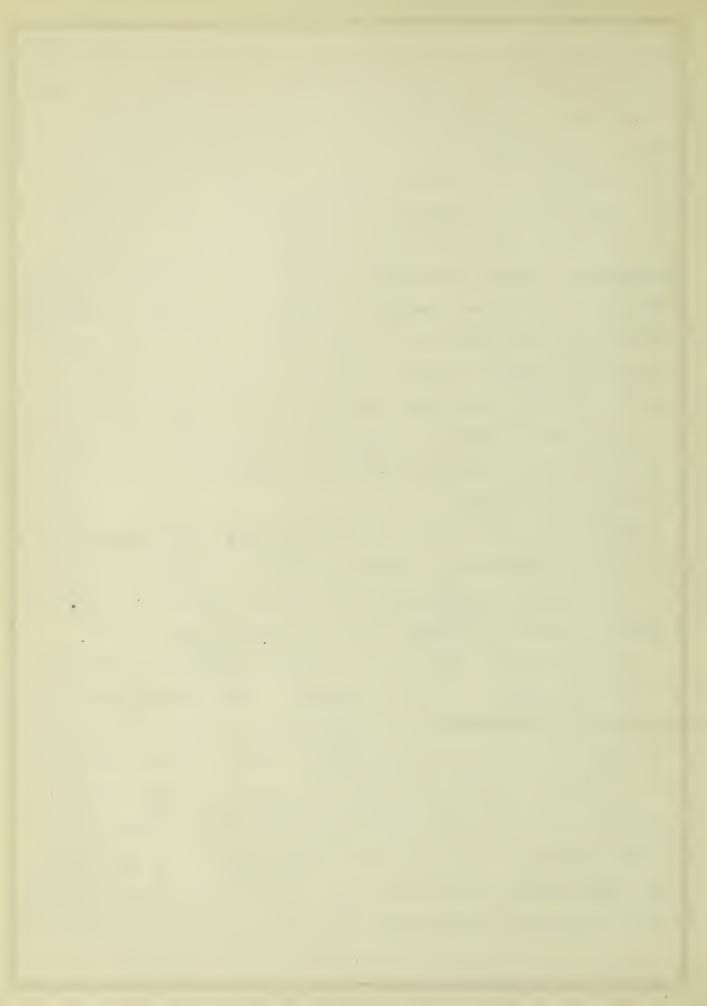


ation of political and economic forces. That refind we filled of serious internal problems for the new state. Politically and economically Italy was unorganized; and the problems of organization were of necessity has first concern. Then simulty Italy did turn to the construction of a colonial empire it was for the time being to assume the possibilities of opposition seemed loss than along the Borth African litteral. The disaster of advication its accompanying disgree and discredit gave an abrust pause to Italian efforts in that field. However the effects of the defeat at adole did not stop with the limitation of Italian plans in East africa, but influenced the Italians deeply with regard to all colonial seemes, and tended to create a possibilitie attitude of fature colonial ventures. At the same time it created a desire amon, a fect the least, notably in military circles, so cradicate the blot of Adole by a sicressful penetration of Borth Africa.

Again during this period socialist socialists came into control of the government. Internationalism was advocated up the order the day. Rationalism an colonial ventures were frowned upon, and attemps were made to discredit those who supported such ideas.

To ever with the advent of the twentieth century the international socialists began to lose ground rapidly. The reaction that now a tin, carried the pendulum of the offer extreme, strong nationalism.

Once under way the nationalistic movement met with little resistance, since the central of the sociolists had at bust been uncertain and fultering. In fact by 1905 the nationalists were incomplete control and were bucked by the great majority of the people. At that time Italy found herself for the first time in her history or pared politically, economically and intellectually for expansion, and although



Italy had never before been in a position to make effective her colonial ambitions, those ambitions had remained alive and had steadily developed from the time of her unification. In 1871 while the seat of the overnment has yet at Florence, Italy madher first attempt to establish herself in North Africa. From the having arisen with the Bey of Tunis over the right of asylum, Italy broke off relations with the Bey and prepared to send a fleet to Tunis: and was only deterred from taking action by a protest from the French government, besed upon the grounds that Italian military denomstrations of Tunis would encourage an Arab uprising which has taking on serious proportions in Algeria, and a curt note from the Force stating that if Italy sent a fleet to Tunis if would be met at La Goalette by a Turkish squadron.

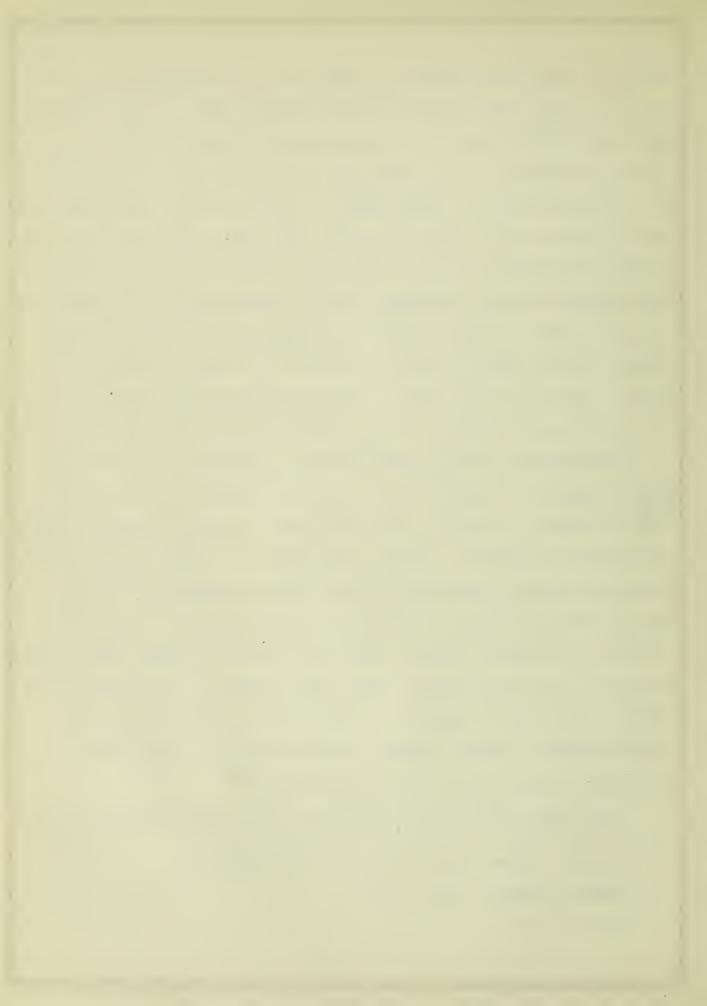
When France, ir 1882 annexed Tunis, and removed that province from the sphere of possibilities, Italian colorial ambitions were further focused on Tripoli. Only four years later discobilant, Italian Linister for Foreign Affairs, discussing the renewal of the Triple Alliance, requested assurances against France expension in North Africa, and specifically in the direction of Tripoli. A year later, in 1887, an anonymous Italian writer who estitled himself "Ex-Diplomat writing in the Jaova Antologia said,"No innovation in the Rediter are can and especially in Africa with be possible without our consent. We are therefore insured against the possibility of eye to such as occurred at Tunis, being repeate in Tripoli."

Three years later Crispi, realising fielly the importance of drip-

Durelay, Jureo-Italian Var and its Friolems, 53.

Tallace, Greuter Italy, m. 45.

Ibia.



oli t Italy, took sters to pave the lay for Italia elin in that direction. Or July 25th 1890, he dispatched a note to bord Salisbury requesting English sunction for the Italian schemes in Triboli. Lord Salisbur, remied with the following sagacions note, The Italian Government will have dripe itenia but the hungemen to bring down the stag must wait until it comes within the rings of his gun so that even wounded it till not escape." Thile Cr.spi's at empts to secure English saletion for Italian schemes in Pripoli .ere thus turned aside by the cautious Englishman, his offorte in another direction were more fruitful; for in the same year he took store to sceare by various means the friendship of Hassula, Pasha Laramarli, a man of great i fluence and the descendant of the old Pashans of Tripoli. That his efforts here entirely successful has proved forty years later hien at the time of the Italian occupation of Eripoli, Lassure I sha was one of the arab shipars who accoping the Italian alregience, and are from the first to the last loyal to the Italian.

Again in 1890, the Marchese Visconti Venosta, Li ister for Foreign affairs, in the course of some agreements with France regarding funis, emphasized the position of Italy with reference to writely, and pointed but definitely that Pripoli should evertually be compensation for the loss of Timis. After we the Italian attitude toward Tripoli confined to the small group of statesmen who such as the Jo salta; it was on the contrary shared by the masses of the Italian people. Their feelings on the matter were significantly dimension to a in 1899 when the ministry fell because of the alarm which spread a rough Italy upon hearing of the angle-French agreement of that year defining appares of

¹ Wallace, Greater Italy, p. 115.

² Inid.

[&]quot; Wallace, weater Ituly, p.121.

Ibid.



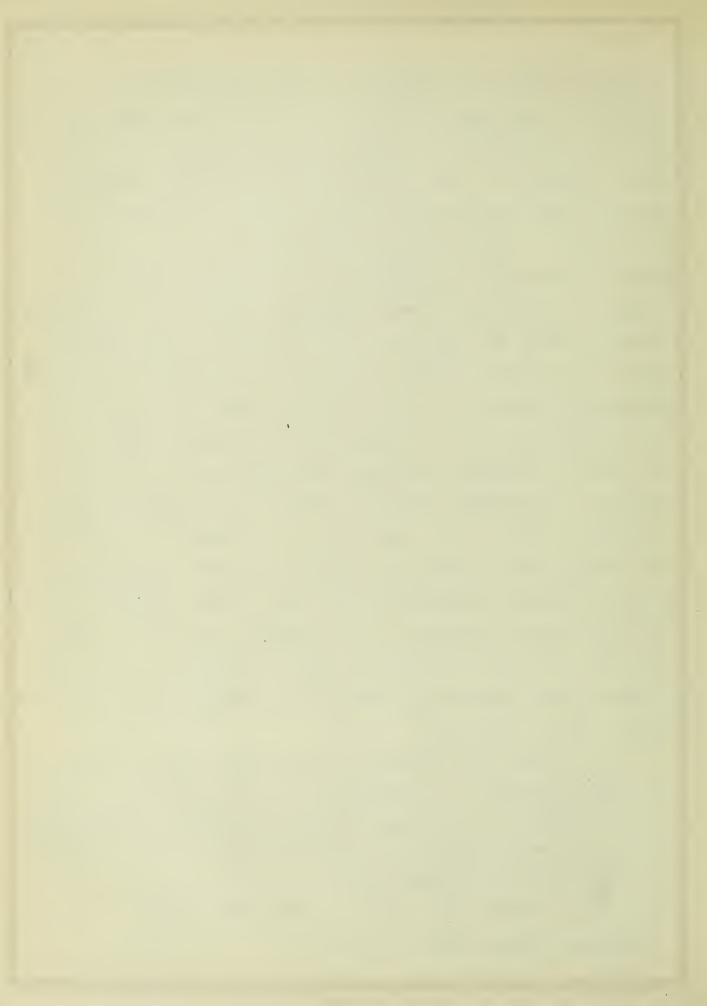
influence in Africa and affecting the Tri olitan Linterland. The Murel ere Visconti Venosta was recalled to the Foreign Office and was able to set in motion the negotiations which resulted in the Franco-Italian agreement of 1901. In that year the two countries reached a definite understanding regarding North Africa in a provocol alordy it was arranged that if France should over enterd a protectorate over Morocco, Italy should be commons too by Tri oli and Darna with the Pezzan as a Linterland. Italy's sig to in Princhi were to be recogmized and should the status quo of "orth office be again disturbed France was to rais no objections to Italian occupation of Tripoli. Although this protocol has neven been put ished there is ample evidence of its emistance. In December 1901, N. Deleas e, she bing in the Chamber of Deputies, announced that France Ind no inten ions of enterding ler influence beyond the limits set ly the in lo-rech convention of 1890. A few days later is a statement to the French correspondent for the Giornale d'It lia he assirted that France and Italy had reached an agreement of the North African question. In a still more definite statement to the Clamber of Deputies in 1902 ! e said, "In coturn for the assura co giver b France not to inte fere in Trinolitania, Italy has promised to do nothing which could obstruc French policy is Morocco. ""

It is evident that England too at this time give her consumitor the Italian presention of Pripolitaria; for wear quostione on the subject in 1902 in the Chamber of Deputies M. Primetti, Minister for

^{1 1} To Map of Murage, n.242

Darelay, Turke-Italian War and Ita Problems, p. 55.

Wallaco, Greater Italy, m. 116.



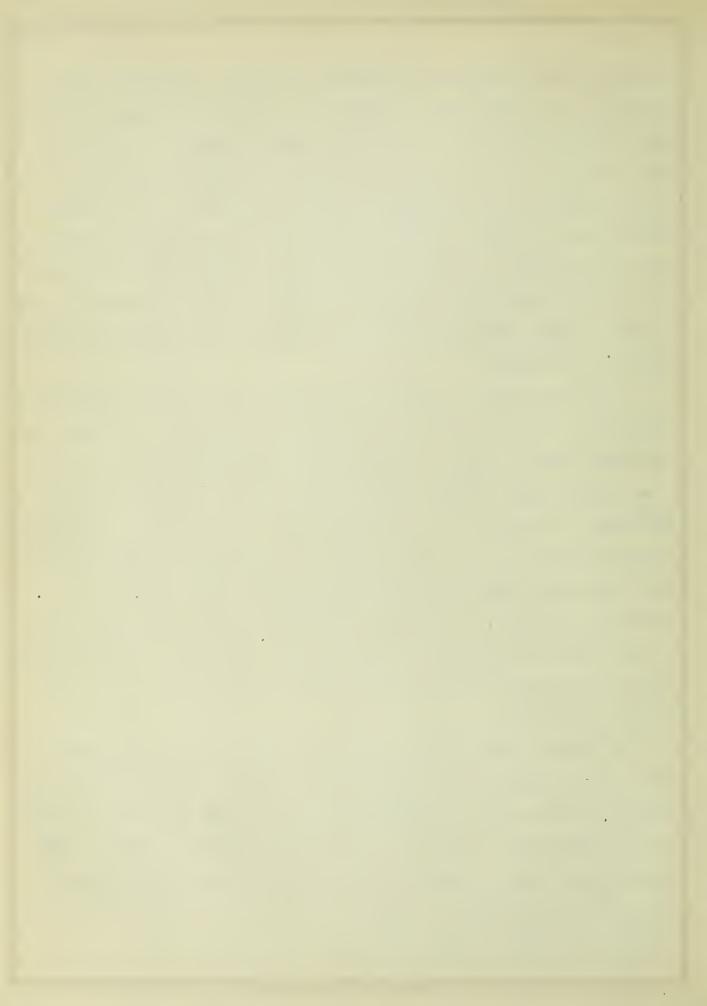
Foreign Affairs, replied Lat Angland and given assurances chaost identical with those given by France. It is indeed thought that it was probable that some of the other powers of Lurage likewise gave sanction to the Italian rights in Frigoli at about the same time or shorth later; for in 1805 Signor Tittoni announced to the Italian Senate that the Fower had recognized Italy's preemption of Privoli, but that so long as Italian interests were not disturbed there would be no actual occupation. In 1906, however, at the international emference of Algerians Ital, 's rights in Pripoli were definitely recognized by the Powers."

Italy now came to regard with jedous eye the loast interference of either a foreign power or Turkey berself in Tripoli. In 1906 when the French sent a force to occury the obsis of behad the action sent a considerable stir through Italy. The diornale d'India protisted vigorously, declaring that the French were acquiring all the truffic routes from the interior int Tripoli. In 1908 just before the Young Turk revolution Italy and Jurkey had a quarrel over the rights of Italians in Tripoli. Turkey was forced to concede every point, but at that time the Italians went so far as to make nevel demonstrational Again in 1910 It by even rotested when the Turkish Gover went sent troops to Tripoli.

So things stood when the Moroccon affair, in 1911, disrated the Mort. African states quo. Ital had established for claims on Tripoli and add secured them by agreements with the howers of Paroje. Privoli had been officially recognized as the terral rominal of Ital. With England and France at least, definite understandings exists and as

Wallace, dreator Italy, p. 117.

² Gilbons No Map of Murone, p. 242.



and to the littlians there was no doubt but that tripoli belowed to them by the right of history, compensation and necessity.

During the same years that Italian statesmen were establishing the rights of Italy in Triboli by me as of dislement, a movement of equal importance was being carried on by the Italians in Arigoli i self, the economic penciration of the country. This process of peaceful or economic penetration has begun shortly after the distator of adone, and might, if it had been allowed to go on uncleaner, ave won tripo i for Isaly wit out a blow. The policy was inaugurated on a vast scale in 1900, and was carefully fostered down to 1911. The first important stor was the establishment of the Banco di Rome, ar institution corresponding to the Russo-C incse b m. i Marchuriz r the Banque de Paris et des Pays Das in Morocco. The die di Ronu was originally capitalized at \$4,000,000, which was laver increased to \$6,000,000. It immediately began immonse financial ventures in the vilaget. Industrial schemes of any sort which were suitable to the country were undertaken. Corn mills were established. An Esparto Gruse mill was purchased and put into o eration, the largost establishment of it Itind in Tripoli. The Banco are part proprietor of an oil and soap factory. It bought and operated a shonge factory from .. hie it literally flooded to market .. ith spinger. An ice factor; was started but owing to the slight demund for ice was not successful. Mlectric light works here established. A heavily sabsidized steam slip line began to make Privoli, Derna and Doug out port: of cull. In immense flour mill as sailt as sengalsi. Ile Itulian parcel post system, one of the most efficient in Europe was

l Mc Cullagh, Italy's ar Yor a Desert, p. 14.



extended to the inturior and the estrich feather trade, and diverted into Italian channels. Interior railroads and banking systems were contemplated. Practically all of the reclaimable land in Tripoli was bought a set the Banco. Every effort was nade to control the resources, industrial and a rigultural of the revises.

That all this was done under the secret auspices of the Italian government in rese ms little do b. The director of the Banco ...ac Signor Pacelli, a man .. hose as ociation will the vernment ...s well known. He had a large circle of friends along whom were may powernment officials, the Ost important being Baron Sonnino, wose journul, the "Giornale d'Italia", stouth el moion do the Bures and all is ventures. Signor Tittori's protter has the vine-president of the concern and several of the numbers of the government ouned stock. added to those were various of su bits of widenes which pointed convincingly to a lin between the Bunco and the Italian povernment, such us, if r instance, the conces ion of the right to issue postal orders to the Benghazi and Tripoli branc'es of the Bene. Morcover, it is light, improbable that a group of private capitalists notice Lave ermitted the notorious business dealings of the Lanco. He greater part of its venture were carried on in such a manner that Jet resulted in financial losses, the total losses aggregating several million. The oil and soun fuctory was the only speculation in Thic it indulged which was a marked linancial success, and that was probably due to the efforts of the cartner in the concern, Signor

Girbal's des dan of Europe, n. 244

Z luid.

allace, Greater Italy, p. 15.

⁻ Ibid. n. 16.

b McCall, jh, Ital; 's 75rk for a Desert, p. 16



Baldari. The Bonghazi flour mill was the most unfortunate venture that the Banco participated in. The mill was creeted at the cost of 1,000,000 lire. Then finished and in ope ation it was found that there were only four or five suchs of flour to be ground per day. The agricultural ventures of the Banco were so miserably mismanaged that they disgusted even the Italian government. Vust tracts of land were bough, up at the rate of ten lire per acre and sold for two. Conditions eventually reached such a state that the government sent an inspector to examine the books of the banks. The local director, however, was able to stay off the investigation, and the war coming a few weeks later prevented a further investigation. During the war all of the important war contracts were let to the Banco in soite of the lower bids from other contractors.

These operation, which could not for long occurs the notice of the Turkish government, were winner at the the officials of abdulusmid, their consciouces being quiesed by Italian gold. With the passing of the old regime and the advent of the Young Turks this laxity changed. The order of misguided members of the new government threw every possible hindrance in the way of the Italian projects in Tripoli. The Italian Consul-General was repeatedly insulted. It lians citizens in Tripoli were subjected to every possible indiging, though we may not believe the enaggerated stories recited by the Italians who wished to make the case as bad as possible. The Young Jurks took direct steps to call the rising power of the Lance di Rome. Every new Vali of Tripoli was carefully instructed to hinder the activities of the Banco is every way possible. Konopolies were refused and its

leCullagh, Italy's far for a Desert, r. 10.



business ventures were systematically obstructed. The last stram was when the Porte granted to Gurmany certain involves relieve enges-sions of the last stram was sions of the last stram was

Those operations, the molicy of obstruction pursued by the Young Turks, had deir repercussion in Italy and aroused much indignation. The Italians sand their clerished dreams being thourted, and their citizens insulted by the Young Turks. They san plainly that if allowed to continue their molicy of obstation in Trimoli the Young Parks would soon destroy the economic hold that Italy had acquired there. This change in Turkish attitude, then, and realization by the Italians of that it would result in for their seconds if allowed to concire, are ared them for more drustic action.

It has indeed one of the immediate occasions of the Libyan har. There were others however of equal or greater immeriance, among which the distriction of the North African status quout Agadir as forement. Since the Franco-Italian and Anglo-Italian agreement of 1901 horogoo and Privolished been inscrumbly linked in the minds of the Italians. It will be remembered that according to the terms of these agreements. It will be remembered that according to the terms of these agreements. It will be remembered that according to the terms of these agreements. It will be allowed to occury friends if France should ever take similar action in Morocco. As long as France had refrired from the ing such action Italy had been content with her policy of economic penetr tion by which means she was seewing a material hold on the country. To however, the Young Turks were threatening that economic domination, and Italy no longer fells after in trusting to that alone to maintain her hold a on Trivolia. The Moroccountfleir, bringing incomporation the agreement with France and England, or one the way for more aggressive measures.

In unother and perhaps more indirect buy, the crisis of Agadir



had suspected her ally, dermany, of amoitions in Friedli. The Germans but recently established a banding system in Trivoli, which through the old given by the Young Turks, had a reas educe influence even the Danes di Rome. German steams in a sere mains to Crivolitae coast towns ports of call, and a great deal of interest seemed to be centered in Toward. Naturally these overstime her very distinctal to the Italians as it has found that Germany, bushing in the fivor of the Tarks, might get control of Privoli. It is inderless when involved in a controversy his transfer and adding the Germany became involved in a controversy his France are applied. Italy as leaded the order turity to make good her claims on Frivotian in the helical of her all; here tied by the horoce of affair.

The Letion of Austria in Lunawing Dognia and Lerzegovine in 1908 also had its influence on her decion toward Tripoli. Austria's evious led demonstrated the rottenness and believes ness of Tarley. That wastria had done in bold defiames of the international coverage of Borlia and the sovereignt of the furthish Empire, Italy felt justifies duplicating in regard to arisoli.

This combination of the most, the the dismution of the Forth African status quotate agadin, the growing few of German activities in Pripoli, and the effect of the Pun-Tarkish and Pun-Island moreover in the province described also Italians to proceed to the leval commution of Tripoli.



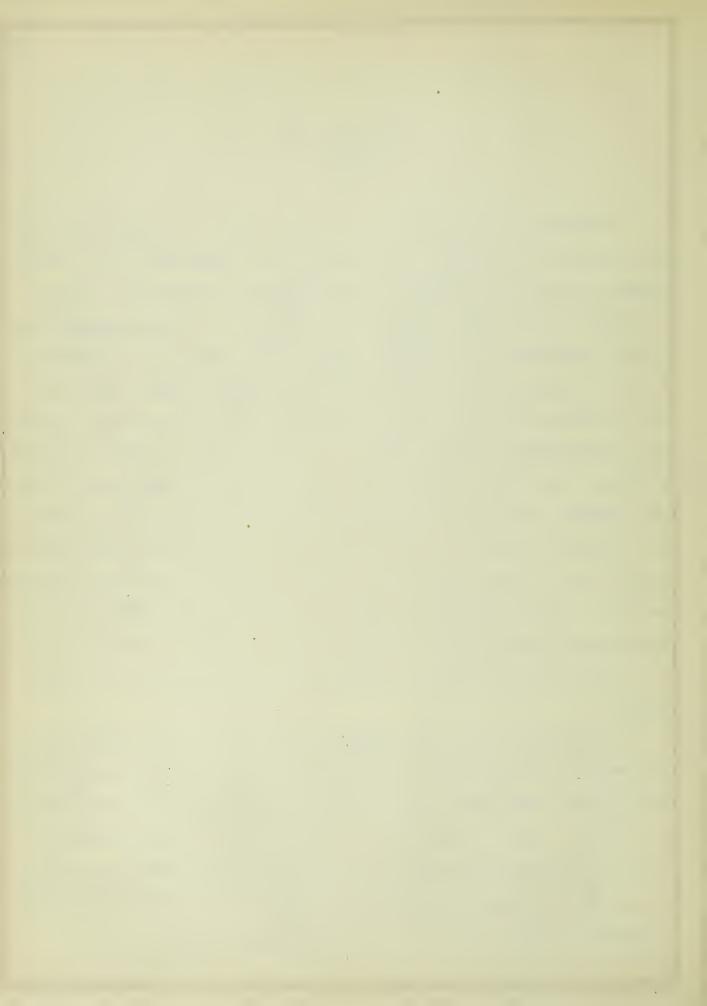
The War

Runolings of the approaching trouble began to be heard is orly as July 1911. On July 29 It ly notified for ambas: adors that unk as Turkey alvered her attitude respecting Italian interests in Tripoli wer would be declared. Turkey had, no atvempt to change conditions. On the concrury an anti-Italian demonstration too rlace at Constantino le on September 22. Therefore on September 26 Italy dispatched un ultimatum to Jurkey stating her grievances (...lich were in the main the ansagonistic measures tuken by the Forte toward Italian interests in Trivoli and the treatment of Italian citizens there), and informing the Furkish government that unless Turkey immediately hit drew from the province of Princitania and Ovrenaica and officed r dress for the crongs done to Ituly, war would be declared use the provinces foreibly eccupied. The conciliatory answer of the Forte being doemed unsatisfactory, war was declared on September 29, 1011. On the same afternoon three Turnish torneds bouts were su off Prevent on the Imirot coast.

It is sufe to sup that seldem in the distor of the world our war come so anemose tedly. On September 26 the world at the priceived its first hint that there were serious difficulties between Turkey and Italy. Defore it had time to learn even that those grievances were, Italian warships were sin ing Tur ish torpedo boats and popin-

International Year Book, 1911, p. 708.

Barela, Turko Italian Far and it: Problems, r. 21.



ning wheir deceen upon Tripoli. I brown and Austria were at much in the dark as the rest of the world and their surprise was evinced by the storm of invective that came from their presses at the start. On September 2. the two divisions of the Italian, flect appeared off Tripoli. The Vali, realizing the futility of relistance, ordered the evacuation of the toin, and with themsin part of his forces with drewing the desert. On October 4th the flect bembards the toun and a navel brigade was landed. On October 11th the main body of the troops arrived and were landed without mishap. Givil administration was at once provided by the appointment of a vice-governor and a major. The two other important coast tours, Benghazi and Derna, fell before the end of the month, Derna on the 8th and Lenglazi on the 19th.

The first scrious resistance to the Italians came on October 25rd in an attack which lusted antil the 26th and came near resulting in disaster for the Italians. On the 25rd the trabs and the Tarks in the desert in front of the Italian line, attached the Italians in force.

Simultaneously the Arabs of the casis, a serie of garders immediately webind the Italian lines, who had be normed by the lurbs it rifles from Derna before they evacuated the town, rose and so apon the Italians from the rear. For a time the Italian contermum in disorder, the troops confused by mists of the morning thought the furths had broken through the lines and were in their rear. The furths be made to attach in grouter force at the time that the Arabs of the casis rose, it is probable that the Italians would be a seriously defeated. The Italians have been a accased of an excepting side of a clarify the casis, and of batchery accounting to acreeivies. The

Barelia, Tares-Itelian far and its Problems, p. 21.

² Ibid.

Repi, Isaliana at Privoli, Living age, Vol. 271, p. 790.



facts of the case of verse months that the Italian, suffermed with trops or, and a situation which imperites the pairs Italian army, to hathe only effective steps to insure their own suffety. That some burbarous acts were consisted is doubtless true but fronzied as they were by the sudden attact in their rear, the Italians could hardly have been expected to doubt gently with the treacherous armbs.

Meanwhile eshibitions in Furkey were in chaos. The Grand Vizer Haldti Paahu, had up to the very last minute refused to believe that Itel into ed to uttack Turkey. I only a few weeks prior to the outbre that of hostilities he had withdrawn troops from Privall to send into the Teman to quall a revolt there, and when criticised by Shevke Pasha, Minister of War, had laughed away his fears of Italy's intention to attac Turkey. As a result of his blindness the sudde outbreath of the war discredited his and his government. The ranks of the opposition suchled and their outeries became as uproar. Halfti Pasha resigned, and upon the advice of the Tempittee of Union and Progress, the Sultan colled Said Fasha to form a new cabinet.

and hopeles it lost in a mase of cross purposes. The entire state seemed for a time to be on the verge of disruption. Howard the end of the year lowever the government became more study, and was able throughout the rest of the war to offer as least a passive resistance to the Italian occumation. Haver Bey was recalled from serling here he had been serving as Military Attache and sent to trivoli to take

¹ Gibbons, Me. Lap of Lurope, p. 247.

² Ibid.

Dillon, No. Times, Ne. Less, Contemperary Review, V. 1. 100, m.720



charge of the Turkish and arab forces there. Throughout he proved himself an able general and a good organizer, in spite of the meager means that he had to work with. For in all there are not mare than five thousand Turkish troops in Pripoli. They were however armed with modern field artillers.

Howeve, the Turks had the considerable advantage of the almost solid support of the araby of the country. The were implacable in their op osition to the Italians throughout the war. I eir extreme attitude was principally due to the activities of the confirate nita of the Senagai, the strongest Mohammedan seed in Liftica. The very Leart of the con-fruternit was in Tripoli, and in maincinal fo, or were Jerabub, Barka, and mair. From the beginning of the war this powerful sect he do e tuble lands of Oprenuity and word the laudor. of the resistance to the Italian, every, ore. Inspired a liey were by religious furfaish they were untiring in their effort to oplose Italiar programs, and to rouse the museus of the Drivolitan are se active resistance. He feld the hinterland and all of the fortified citudels of the interior. They were so powerful that the It limit never completely sucified them. In 1915 the Italy became embroiled in the European Tar, teg rose again in open revolt and are as te present time unmacified.

After the engagement of the 23rd, 26th and 27th or interval of quiet engage. The Italians were able to drive the runks and grabs beyond the lines and to clear the ground immediately in front of the city. On November 6th the Italian parliament sanctioned a Royal Decreasement the provences of Tripolitania and Cymenaic, and constituting

White, Sonussi and Military Island in Pripoli, Minetiant Century
Vol. 71, p. 1216.

² Ibid, p. 1218.



them as the It lian province of Libya. This was indeed a dristic measure and a prently in violation of international law. Iside from the callies of the case it has been seriously questioned an election as to the advantage of Italy to take such a sect. Taving once almost of Tripolitaria no compriso was possible.

Where the advantage of Italy to take a sect. Taving once almost of the advantage of the compriso was possible.

Where the advantage of Italy to take a definite conclusion and any mediation or arbitration tending to adjust the claims of Italy was barred.

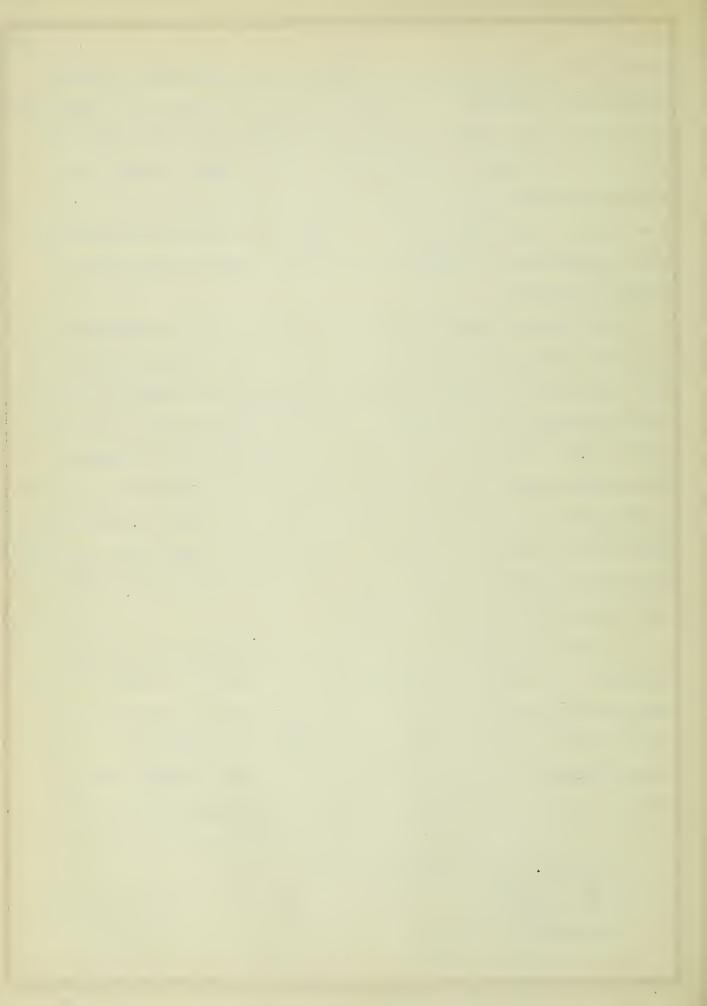
The Italians occapied the last months in 1911 in clearing up to court and taking postession of the country lying immediately both of it. The instrior however remained unconquered and fighting continued there throughout the last months of 1911, and the spring and summer of 1912. Enver Boy leading the durks and arrows kept up a tarrowing merfare with supped the strength and grilled the nerves of the Italians On Rovermber 27th and on March 3rd attachts were made to retaite Barghazi, all resulting in norther 18th astroptations during the made to retaite Barghazi, all resulting in norther 18th disaster ous defeat for the arabs and larks.

restless. The arm, in Tripoli now settle d down to a clow, me odical penetration of the interior, which was proving costly, in spice of the glowing resorts of the Italian press correspondents, and not highly successful. An Italian arm of sirty-one thousand mendage being employed and the cost of the war was growing bard asome.

l Giblon's .e. Lap of Aurope, p. 25 .

² Inid, pp. 35-37.

⁵ International Year soud, 1981.



Indeed the war was becoming a scalamate. The Italia sheld the coast but were mable to conquer the interior. The original plant, which had contemplated the surrender of the vilaget as soon as the coast was one with, had failed because of the stabborn resistance of the arabs of the country. Until ing to rish confining the war to Tripoli, the Italian povernment early in 1912 decided upon a change in policy; in wrief to carry the war in a sciatic and suropean further in defiance of the protests of her all austria.

un February 27th as a feeler an Italian fleet bombarded Beirut and sunh two Parkish s ips in a c roadstead. France, Ras is and Great Britain expressed concern, but took in first recion. On April 1 th the I alian fleet bombarded Name Rule and Sed-al-war, at the mough of the Dardanelles. The principal mosal of the century of the Bardanelles. The principal mosal of the century elected for a mouth when the first response again to continue protest of the rations. During the mouth of May the Italians too pass assim of the Dodceaners ish do in the Aege of the Italians too pass assim of the Dodceaners ish do in the Aege of the Italians too pass assim of the Dodceaners ish do in the Aege of the Italians too pass assim of the Dodceaners ish do in the Aege of the Italians too pass assimilating and pass of the Dodceaners of the Italians to the It

The sum or has modeled by no overus of marticular importance.

In Pripoli General Canova² has making burn fongth advancer into the interior. The plo-diest ingugant was the fongit of the original Zamzur, which has occurred in hy after a find fig. to

Ropington, 10 dominos, ampie 5, 1910.

Cameva ... s commander-in-clief of the Italians in Pripoli.



Turier was not beginning to feel the financial pressure of the war. I'm ports of Chios, Miytiline, Sagras and obters had been all ified in anticipation of an Italian attack, and the constitution was considerable. A new strip of railroad and been laid, prolonging the Redjez line in the direction of Moce. These and the normal expenses of our began to tell upon the miserable Furthish finances.

In September 1911 ... a the war began there was in progress the an well revolt in the Moment, and a serious worksing whose the Callolie tribes in Albania, the Melignori and the Miriditus. Noither of a ese revolus has been thoroughly crushed. The Albania pribasmen added forced to accept terms but whole pretions of the country remained in one revolt.

More serious than all lowever was the trouble wife began to show its leaf in the Ballons in the early care of 1912. True to the prophecies of the Austria a the sound of camen in the Aeger, swired foreboding coloon in the Ballons. The Macadenians, who had been quie since 1908, began revolutionary agitation. Secret societies were formed, riots took place at Island and elecalisms, and rumors of a Ballon loague began to spread.

The addivities of the Italians in the regular and the rum lings in the Delkuns induced the Furks to expir pedes regotiations, and on July 125, envoys were sent to Ouch; to meet the Italians. The pour-

annual Register, 1911, pp. 560-565.

² Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

^{4 ...}mual Register, 1912, pp. 560-561.

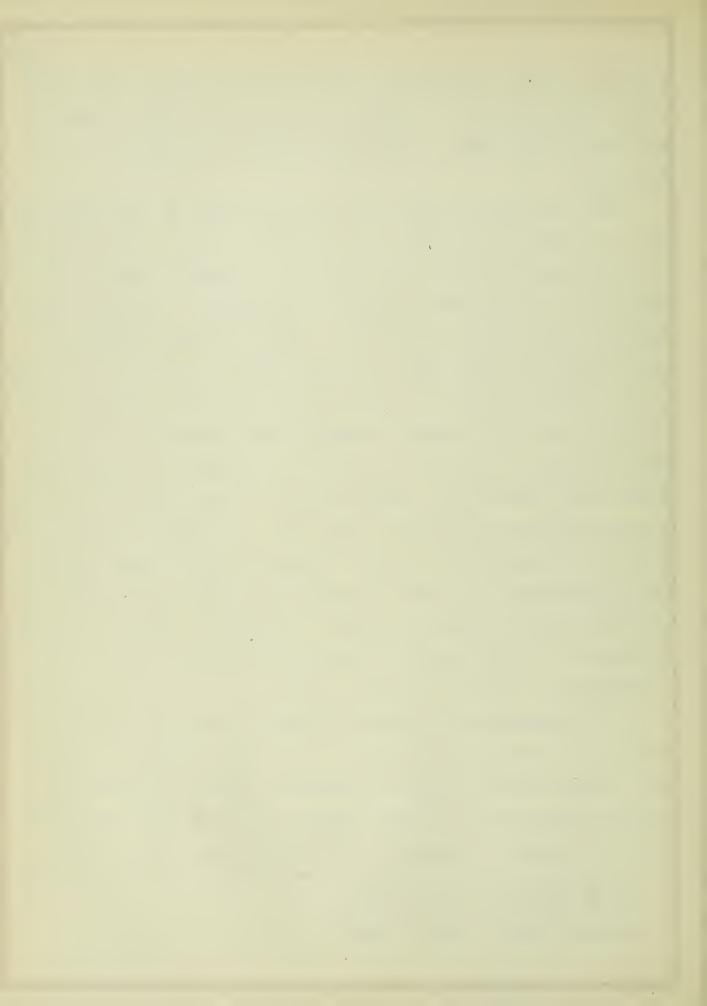


purlers of the dead of the out of a summer his but results. Itule house tuke nothing less than the recognition of run enation of Tripoli; and Jurkey still having for European intervation refused to go to this limit.

Earl, in Vetober, Italy began sending fe lers to Purher suggesting a setaloment of the Lar upon an indemnitablesis. Turkey however suill refused to recognize the annonation of Primpli. Events or crecipies of the growing unrest in the Bulling. On october gul Montenegro declared her upon Parkey. Ital; & terminet to fore a peace before the storm broke, forwarded terms to the Porte, and stated at the time unless the terms were accomfed within five does no Italians would assue Turker in Europe. Simple neough the Italian flect are order to propare for ration on the Legeur. It to poughing Baltun storm combined with Italy's threat to carry the wor into Earlyay left Turkey no chice but to mu a neces. Therefore on October 15th to e treas of Lausanne was signed as Ouely in Suitzorl nd. The principal provisions of the treaty provided that larkey should print conplete autonomy to Pripoli, the Sulte , rusi ming in offect of temoral sovereignty. He was permitted to maintain lis resition as the held of the Mohammedun religion in Trincli. Ital o continue is occursti n of the Dodecanese islands until Turkish resistance to It light occuration in Tripoli had coured. By this rether amaigious arrangement furley was not required to recognize formally the Italian conquest of Pripoli, and was able to save a remover of ter honor." The treaty of Lausanne concluded the Turco-Italian war, a war a ici in

¹ Annual Register, 1912, T. 362.

² Wallace, Greate Italy, p. 155.



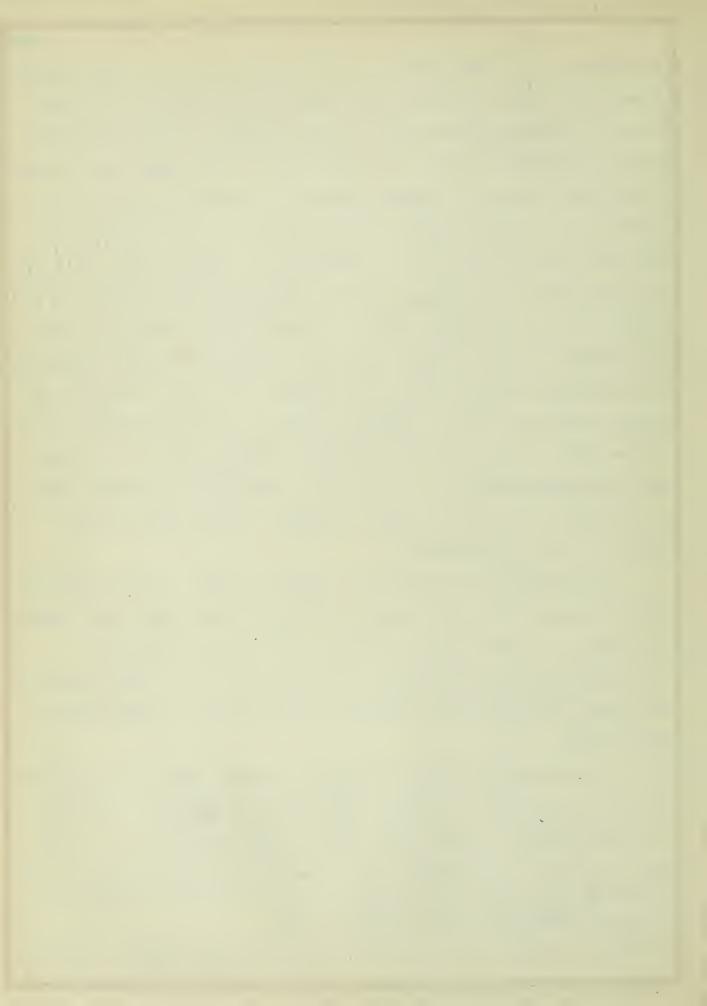
many respects lad never been war and yet wich lad in effect given rise to the chain of events which proacht the ations of the world into the conflict of 1914-1919. Villari writing in the Fortnightly Review for November 1915 says, "Indirectly it (the Libyan war) changed the whole course of European . is very by its influence upon the uffairs of to Mour Hist", and in the light of lot or events that influence may be said to have extended to in entire world. Not too mu sh em hasis can be placed upon the tremp down significance of the wing a mar and its effects upon the liter trend of event, not only in procipitating the Balkan cars, but in severia the ties, tractical and sentimental (it an such ever emisted) which told who Drible Alliance together. The sur revealed to all, and most important of all to the Bulkan states the wediness of the Jurkish emire. It be ane. the disintegration of the decadent flabric of the Ottoman toto. and orened the wat for the Ballian states to emal to Italy in her policy of open aggrundizment.

The attitude of the nations of Europe stormed Italy life invect-solid, antagonistic. The press of Europe stormed Italy life invective during the early part of the war. Only Rushia modelines a friendly attitude toward Italy, an attitude which is easily understood when Russia's traditional hostility toward Turkey is taken into consideration?

the peace and safety of Murape. Three times M. sazonoff, Minister of Forcian Affairs, in December 1911, in February 1912, and in July 1912, submitted to the Powers notes suggesting steps to stop the mar.

¹ Lazon, Modern Elroneth history, p. 160.

Villari, Ital; after the Jibyan War, Fortnightly Review, v. 100, 45



However, the Powers were unable to decent and Russia proposals or to agree upon a similar course of action, and nothing has done.

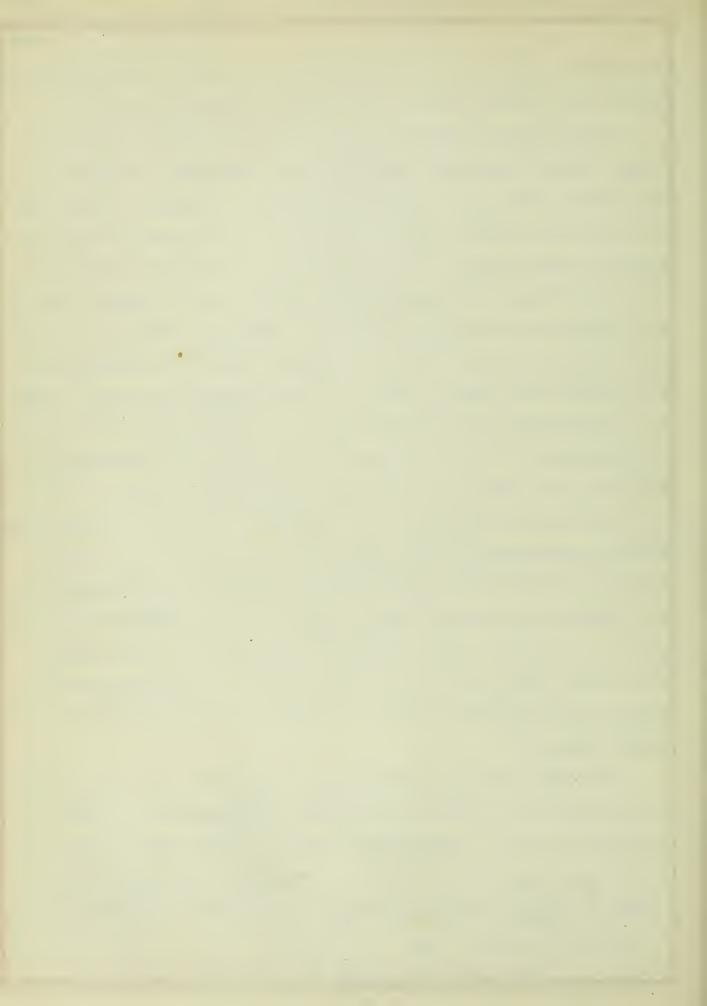
France, during the early period of the war remained friendly toward I aly. The French regarded Italian occupation of Tripolia: the ratural corollary of their establish and in Morocco. Since 1:02 after the two countries signed the protocol defining their respective rights in orth Africa the French had been accustomed to regard Tripoli as an Italian colon; in the same way that they looked upon Morocco as a province that belonged to France. Hence when Italy took possession of Tripoli in 1.01 the act occusioned none of the frenzia denounciations that emanated from the other Europe's countries. Only the indiscretion of the Italians in stop i girone mail steemers in the latter part of 1911 broiled the two countries in difficulties when hept them apart when they might have drifted together.

The radical stand tales by the British on the har is inexplicable without comprehension of the obtasenes, and inconsistancies of the British mind. Doubtles, too the ritish feared the substitution of the vigorous and energetic Italian power in Pripoli for the decident sway of the Porte. Italy controlling the hardors of Tripoli might at some time come to be a domination of inconser in the Mediterranean and throw a barrier across the route to India, the heart and senter of the British empire.

The ethics of Italy's attack upon Tarkey have been much criticise by ariters of all mation. It has been characterized by a number of unpleasant names and incongraously enough, in most cases at men whose native lands have not been envirely clear of the stigma of similar pollon, Ruslia's Persistant Misorts to Stop the Jar, Forthig the Review Vol. 100 p. 42.

Review, Vol. 100, p. 43. Tbid.

⁵ Enell of Triple Alliance, Diving Age, Vol. 271, p. 701.

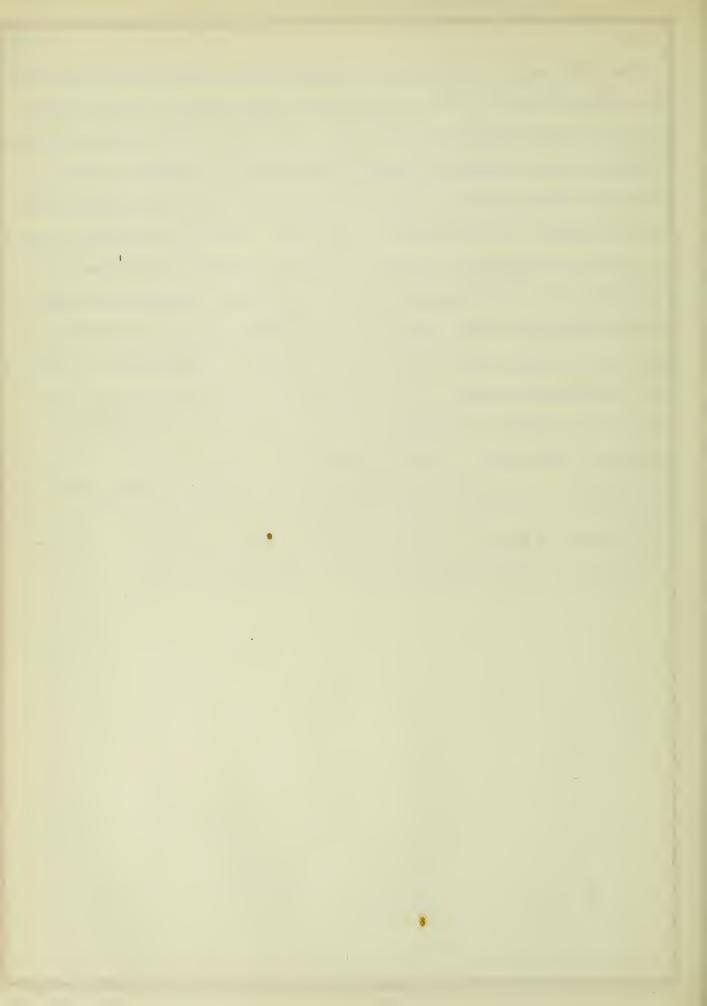


men seems to be the while unjustified from a purely edical sound,
"Italy acted in Septem er 1011 from those imporative material considerations which compelled England herself to act in South Africa toward the close of 1899", and in accord with the contemporary political standards and practices of nations. Giolitti specking at Turing in October 1911 gives a resume of Ital's actions and motives, and gives logical justification upon such grounds. The cults attaction to the fact that Italy acted in 1911 no differently than England, Germany or Russia would have done in similar circulatures. And where the historian of another day, removed from the bias of the times, writes the story of the Libyan were it fill be with these facts in mind and Italy will be judged thereby.

Inell of the Triple Alliance, Living 40, Vol. 21, 1. 707.

² Giolitti's Speed at Turin, Review of Reviews, Vol. 4 , - . 97-91.

Barelay, Tarco-Italian Var and its Problems, . la.

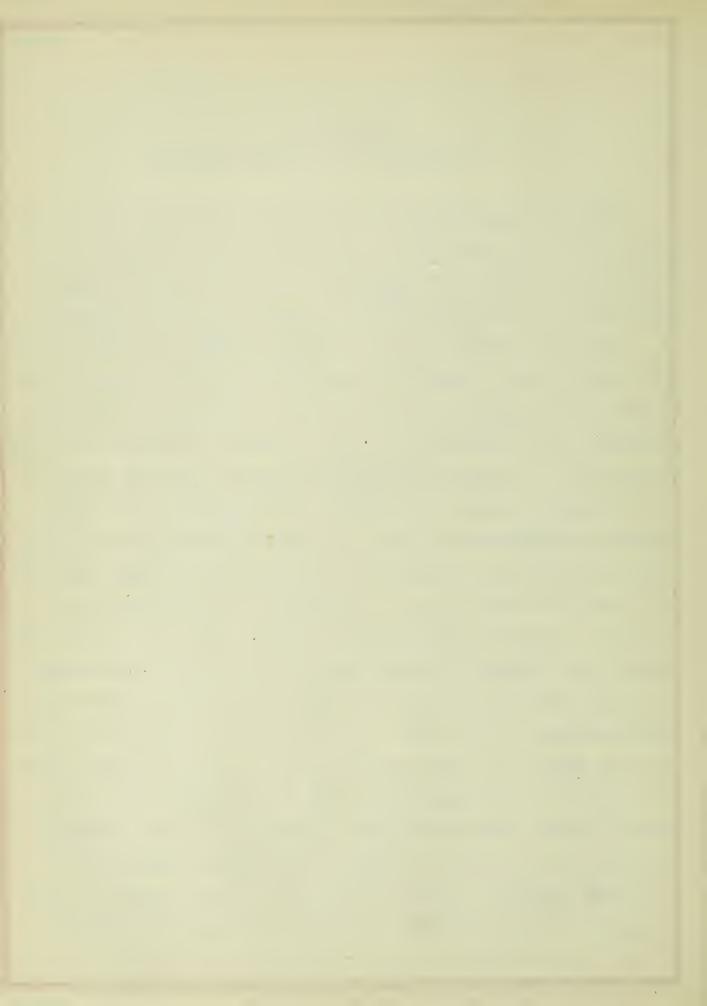


Clapter III

The Passing of the Triple Alliance

Thile the Tures-Italian war had many fur reaching offers, some of weight of the up to the set the fuse to the world confligration of 1914-1918, none will more significant than the trem indous bearing is had appn the interpolations of the nations of the Triple Alliance.

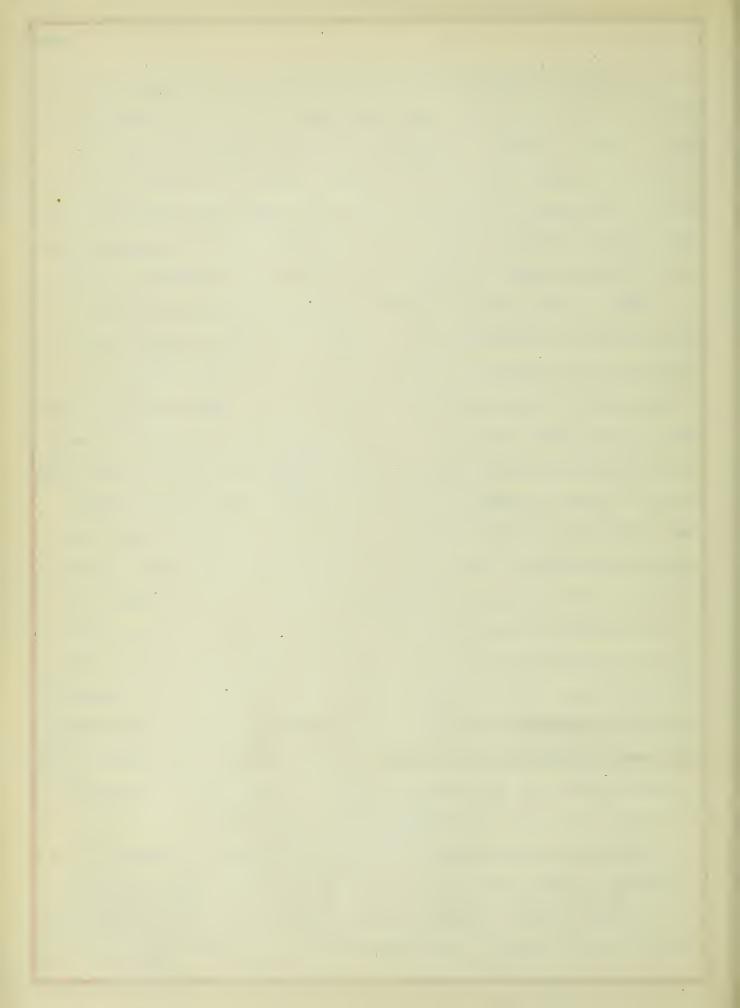
The Triple Alliance between German, Austria, and Italy was upon the Italian side at least the product of the political atmosphere and international complications of the tiles, an alliance rather of expediency than of friendship or companiater as. Then Italy attained unification and began to take stock of position among the powers slo found herself immature and isolated. To the contral poler Itely offered valuable possibilities as a ally. Bismarck and the statesmen of central Harope looking into the future found a fair dream in the vision of Italy and Lu trie controlling the Mediterranean and throwing a berrier seross the path to India. With this as one of the ends in view Bismarch carefully manipulated international diplomacy to bring Italy into alliance with Germany and Lustria. First France was encouraged to anner Tuni, and then Ituly was escured that duris and the empire of the Mailernanean should be hers. And Italy under the influence of her pust and the unjo of her present necessities came to regard Arnis as her terra promisea. Alon came the French annomation of the country in 1881 with its bitter disappointment and keen resentment. Italy folt that she had been deprived of that which was hers by the "right of history, grography and necessity".



The animosity occasioned by the let is well known. Indignation in Italy rose to such a pitch that the Cairoli cubinet was forced to resign on May 14, 1881. At Marseilles French troops returning from Tunis are hissed and there was rioting between the French and Italians. The wave of indignation that swent Italy made impossible for the time any alliance between France and Italy, and a the same time was the direct cause of Italy's connection with the Triple Alliance.

From the very first, however, there was considerable rancor between Italy and her enemy-ally Astria. The Central Powers treated Italy ..it seant respect a times and notes of discord were no. unso nded even in the early days of the alliance. Indeed when the time came for the first renewal of the Alliance, passic ovision in Italy as solidly against its continuation. In 1806 Count di Robilant, Minister of Foreign Affairs, writing to Italian ambassador in Berlin said, "Decidedly Italy is tired of a is stead alliages, and I do not feel desirous of forcing her to rene it because I feel to deeply that it will always be unproductive for us. It is probable that M. de Dismurch has multe a mistale r garding ma lf, rot browing me at all and imagines that I will follow his lead alors and in spite of every ling. If he thought that he is mistal in. It is therefore more than probable that I will not rome, the alliance". That Ital did rane. the alliance in 1886 was due to the temporary colipse of Itulian prostige by the defeat at Dogali and the fear of isolation since she and still on a friendly forms with France.

During the second decide of the Alliance Drispi, staunch friend of Germany, wolded the Alliance solid for the time being. He drew the strings together, thrusting into the shakow the difficulties between Italy and Austria, and magnifying the political value of the A



liance to Italy; and at a same time he pushed France still farther allay. Then came the disaster of Adona, and with it Grispi's rair, and the sudden eclipse of his political molicies. Titl Grispi's passing passed also the pulmy days of the Briple Alliance.

The first decade of the thentieth century abounds in the exchang of grievances bethern Austria and Italy. With no strong supporter of the triple Alliance in power, difficulties, following the natural colors of syonts, multiplied. The raison distrebend the Triple Heliance was manning, and the unique situation of the natural enomies, Austria and Italy, allies, began to bear fruit. Notable and the events munificating the dissonance within the alliance was the sharp protest from Austria about the Team visit of Italy in 1907.

The probable future rupture in the Triple Alliance was now for seen by both Italy and Austria; and both began and car ied through preparations along their borders. A number of roads through the formulations at the for example during the fears 1 00-6 Italy built railroads to the lines of defe ce behind the Paglaherte and Drenta rivers. The lines of to did to the As ice and liave were streament, and roads bails behind them.

Austria too carried troug a number of important fortific tions on the Italian frontier. "From Mreutzberg to Switzerland and lines "ere fortified and put in order". Frequent military maneuvers are held along the borders and here discushed freely by the troops of Europe. 4

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Tallace, Greater It ly, . 107.

² Repington, Austria a d Italy, Livi 40 , Vol. 266, I. 507.

Z Ibid. r. SSl.

⁴ Ibid. n. 387.



Mor did to var roachment between France and It h in hell told to inspire Germany and Austria with confidence in their alle, and when at the Conference of Algorithm in Learn these it that agreement the Italian delegate voted with the Iranel and English, they were further irritated. Italy and becased of infidelity to the Triple Alliance and a number of dislomatic visit were accessor before the affair was finally laid angre.

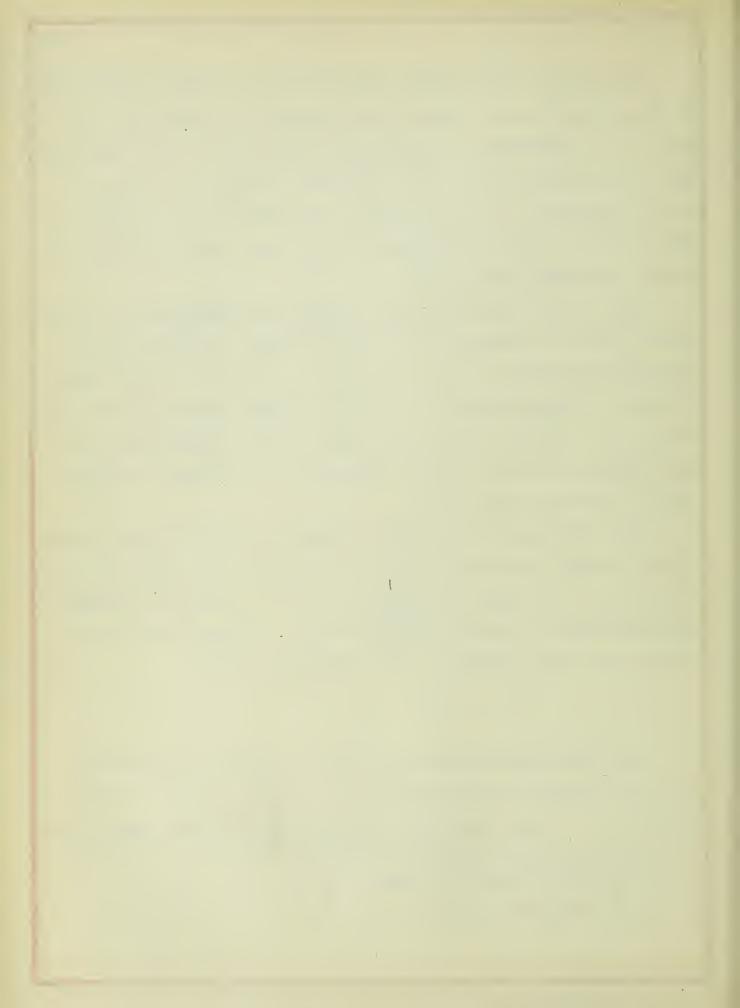
Again in 1908 to anneration of Bosnia and Merzygovine, a action taken without the Emouledge or en sent of Italy, and one which industably disturbed to the states of a line for the reason was in violation of Article Seven of the Tribe Ellicace Frenty, reason de principalition in Italy. The Austrian Embassy are assoulted, its windows broken and popular consume expressed in the Chamber. And yet Austria and Ital were allies.

These differences and numerous others of a simil recommunating through the years had some the social of documentation that drive le Alliance. Then came the hipper car, at the apoges of the summarized prievances of the cade documentation, and adding to them a host of now and yet hore vital troubles. It was the final structure.

When Ituly emberhed upon the computer of Tripoli in September 1911 she naturally embetted sympathy or at he st a ben wolant neutral-ity from her allies, German and Austria. What cetually happened was

¹ Walk oc Grouter Itali, c. 103.

Z dime li tory, VA 5, r. 0.



the educt reverse of which Instead of sympathy her hard the criticism came from those countries, a fleet which direction and tural allies with the Central Power in a laried light. The new throughout its entire course, from the disputer of the altimatum to further to the peace of Lausanne, has the source of continual irritation within the arials while the desper feelings of resonant which were not to be allead by diplomatic visits or time phrases.

Events in consider will to war will made impossible is a future only real union between the members of a criple chimes may be regally ground in three cuturories; (1) mastro-Italian relations during the war, will major empty is une of attempts of a surice limit the Italian schere of operations; (2) German-Italian relations during the war, in particular the effects of the war must be German policies in the Bear East, and the serming relations theoretic (5) the change in Italy's political situation resulting from the war, and the incompatibility between her acquirations on her position as an all of Germany and Austro-Lungury.

From the beginning Austria manifected in a number of wars an untagonism toward Italy's attach upon further. The in purcher attitude was due to a sincera apprehension lest the war would lead to a Bullion eruption and a general war so may not doubt. But whatever her matives her at itude produces a decided dudgeon in Italy. For hersistant efforts to limit the sphere of operations to the African the tre, despit the turn that affairs took for Italy, left the Lalican with a very poor taste for their allies.

of the mar, demanding that Italy restrict it to Fripoli and that no



action be taken which are might orderinger the status quoting balling. On September 26 1911 Continuelly Justria Limister for Foreign affairs, immediately upon being informed of Italy's contem lated action to ord Turkey, instructed Buren Imbrosy, Austrian Ambassador to Rome, that the Marelese di Sa. Giuliane las in a previous conversation .iv Fi. inti. wood that should Italy and hurley go to hur over irreli omera ions would be limita to the Mediterranean coasts of Africa and that austria would hold Ital; to it agreement. Early in october Baron Guateel, speaking in the Austria etember dwelt at longe anon to e importance to unstria of the limitation of lestimities. e suid. "It is self evident that in vi ... of its grout inverest in the Adriatic and adjusent Lullian countries the Austro-Pungerial state is bould to at ach main importance to the limitation of the transfer of hestilities Later speaking of Italy he asserted that Italy had covere ited to enclude from military or naval operations the far isless of to delicie und Ionian seas. He ended his special with the simificant rearts that Austria-lungary .ould adopt a abover mous are may be necessary to protect Austro-sungarian commercial interests sloals they aman to be monaced by who recent situation.

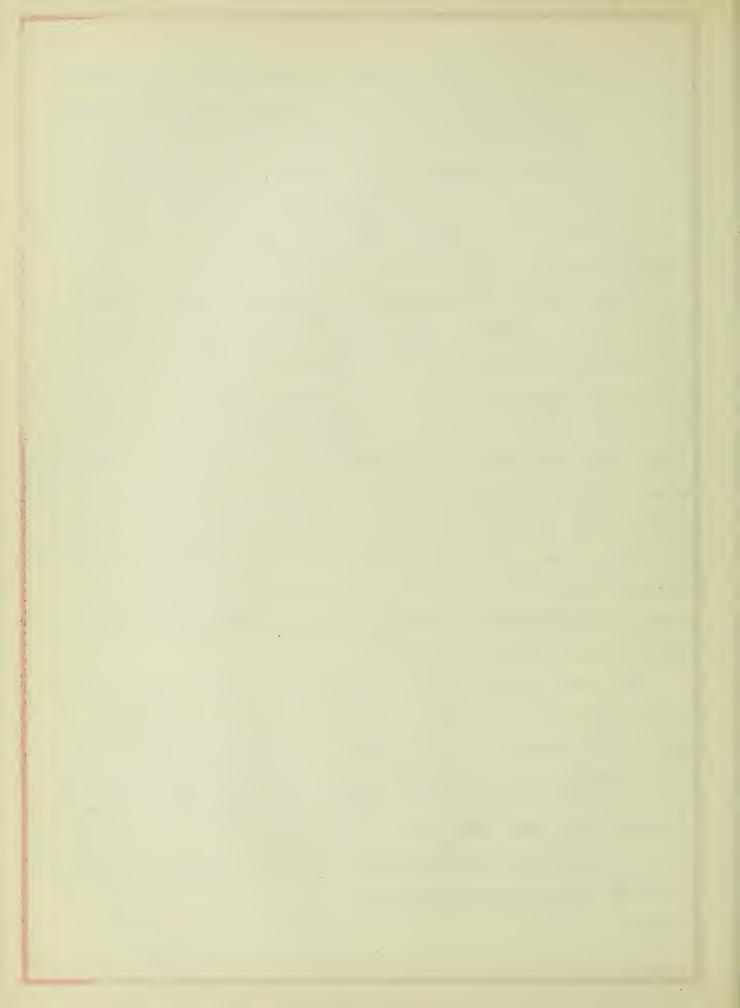
That Ituly however formally admitted the mastrian right to demand a restriction on operations, or that she ever agreed definitely to limit them is desired by the Italians. For on October 21st aron the further demands of the mastrian foreign office that Italy agree to

Dillon, Ne. Times, Ne. Cases, Contemporary Nevi ... Vol. 101, 7. 720

² Austrian Ind Boot, No.2, Appendix No. 3, Scott Edition, 2, 77. 587-8.

⁵ London limes, April 25th 1911, 5a.

⁴ Ibia.



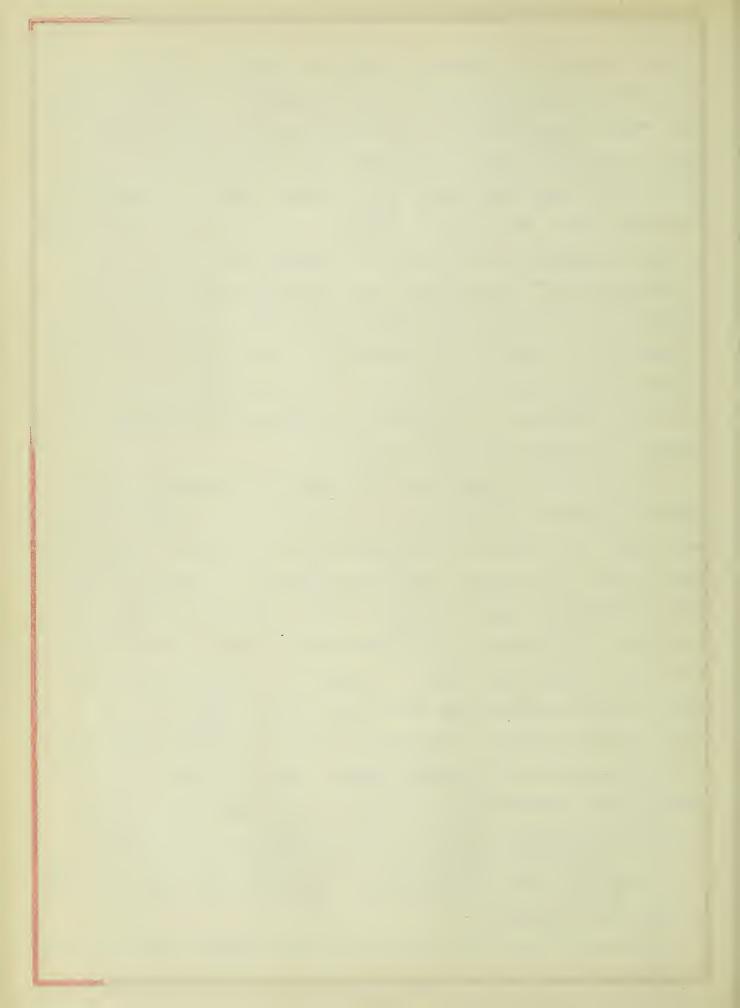
confine to mer to the African littoral and interior, Vor here, Austrian Ambassador at Rome, sent to Count hebrenthal the following mesage, "We have just received the following reply from the Foreign Rinister to me label representation,"We have always received our freedom of military operations outside of the Turkish coast in the Adriatic and lonian seas. We should be delighted if he should not be compelled to take advantage of that freedom, but nevertheless we receive it in its entirety."" here alread was a striking illustration of the spirit in which the Austrian attemps to regulate the armore accepted a spirit out of which it has inevitable that the should be still greater friction between the allies. The friction did continue and as the war progressed the diplomatic controvers; over the right to extend operations have hother and hother.

In a letter of instraction to Von Morey on lovember 6th Count address all describes an interview between the Duke of Avarna and himsel, whom the subject of war operations in the Aegoen, there is not been reported that Italian wars is not crusing off subject. The Duke employed that Italian wars is not crusing off subject of the Duke employed the unrest in the Bulkens any military operations is or about the peninsula were likely to result in the disruption of the Bulkens status que guaranteed under article Seven of the Priple Alliance Ire ty. The Duke of Avarna then asked at there the becausation of some of the legs in islands would be in violation of the treaty. Count achieve a lassured him that any such action would be regarded so by Austria. The next day, fearing that the Italians

¹ Austrian Led Book To. 2, Appendix 4, Scott Edition, Vol. 2, p. 359

² See below appendir 1.

Listrian to Lour, No.2, Amendia 4, Scott Wition, Vol. 2, . 509



consemplated the bombardment of ports in European Tarkey, Count Achrenthal informed the Italian ambassador officially that the bomb rdment of any of the Turkish ports would be in violation of article seven of the riple Illiance Propage.

On November 17th Court Adventhal again wiring instructions to

Von Mercy describes another interview between the Dune of Avarna and
himself, occur ioned by the recention of a telegram from the Marchese
di san sufficient suggesting the extension of operations to the Regean.

Count Achrenthal cool a decided stand, refusing to discuss the matter
further, and suying that to do so would be account a continuous littles
responsibility should she take such action.

Throughout the remainder of hell the controversey between the austrian and Italia foreign offices continued groing more bitter as Italy became nor and more involved in the war. Time and again the Italian ambase ador approached Count Actrenthal upon the subject of the extension of hostilities, and are time as met will the same unequivocal attitude. Italy now determined to appeal to her outer after occal attitude. Italy now determined to appeal to her outer after to share the position of anatoria. However here equivalently the used to share the position of anatoria. However here equivalently becoming cognizant of Italy's intention sont instruction to do not Szogyney, assurian ambassador to formally, appressing his soft as strongly opposed to Italy's purpose, intimating on course that the Count should use his influence against it in Declin.

Times Listor, Vol. 5 p. 10.

² Austrian Red Dook, No. 2, Appendix No. 6, Scott Edition, Vol 2, 340

³ Ibid, 341.



Meantime the air dragged and Italy classed under restraint. The prolongation of operations in Pripoli set up a violent desire in Italy for entension of hostilities along the Purhish could and in Albania. It is time of Italy's descent agon Pripoli the Italians did not realiz the results of the war don Italy if prolonged. Such a contingency had not be in consider delikely. They had expected the Turks to acquiesce after a trief display of force, negociations to ensue and the Bosnia Herzegovina fiaced to be durlicated with Pripolania and Cyrenaics as its subjects. The entire official would be concluded in a few we has or north at the most. By the begin into of 1912 Italy had been economically propperous. Or finances were orderly; the rente was above par; the line was higher than asked; public credit was good and the country was generally in easy circumstances.

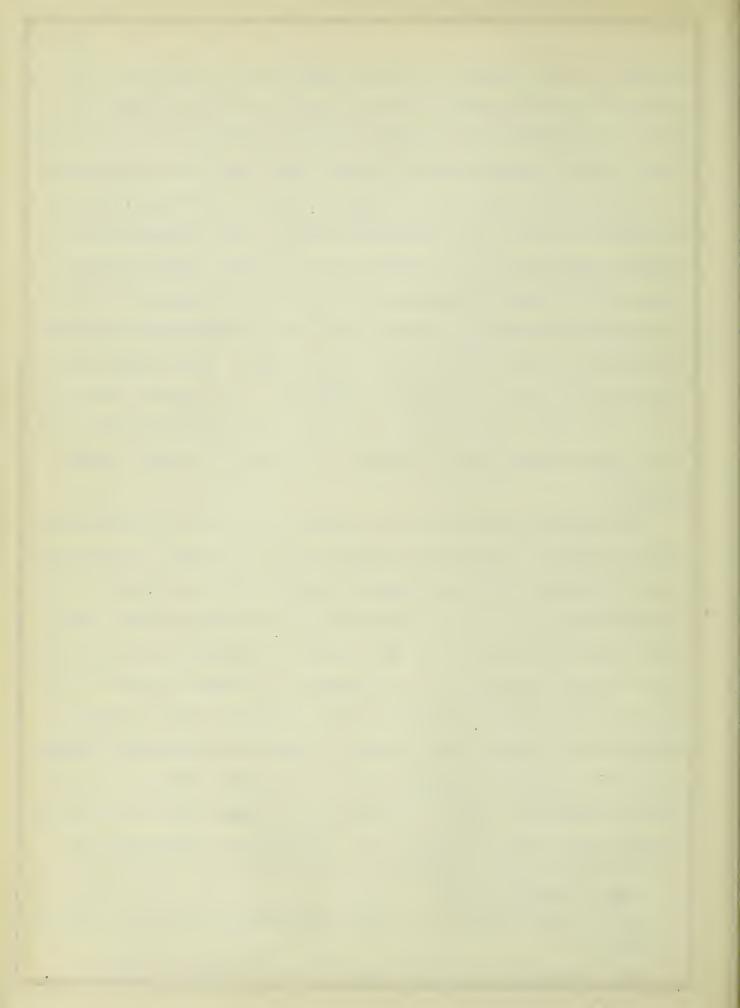
The continuation of the war reversed all this. The line depreciated in value. The market was flo ded with securities. Process fellower the entire country and general economic depression set in. He Turkish empire had been the principal mart for Italian go de, and a prohibitive duty placed on goods des incd for any part of Turkey crippled Italian industry and threw thousand of Italian hab rere out of work. The country was thronged with unemployed, many in actual destitution. Commerce was corrously impaired and the scaport towns were filled with the unemplohed who had not need tidle by the stagention of commerce. Added to these were the heards of Italian refuges expelled from Tarkey by Taliant Bey. Homoless and succorless and

¹ Annual Register, 11.

Dillon, War is Coming to an End, Contemporary Review, v. 102,p 117

⁵ Ibid.

⁴ Appi, Italiana at Pripoli, Piving Age, vol. 271, p. 795.



and suffering they through the superts, or wandered over the courtry gaining subsistance by such means as they might.

ed to the sum 1,500,000 per dup. 2 By May 1st the total cost reached 250,000,000 lire with prospects of increasing expense. A further fact to be considered and the deterioration in wer materials, such as writtler, field equipment, etc. Practically the e-tire Itelian navy had been in the water for several months and needed dry dock budly.

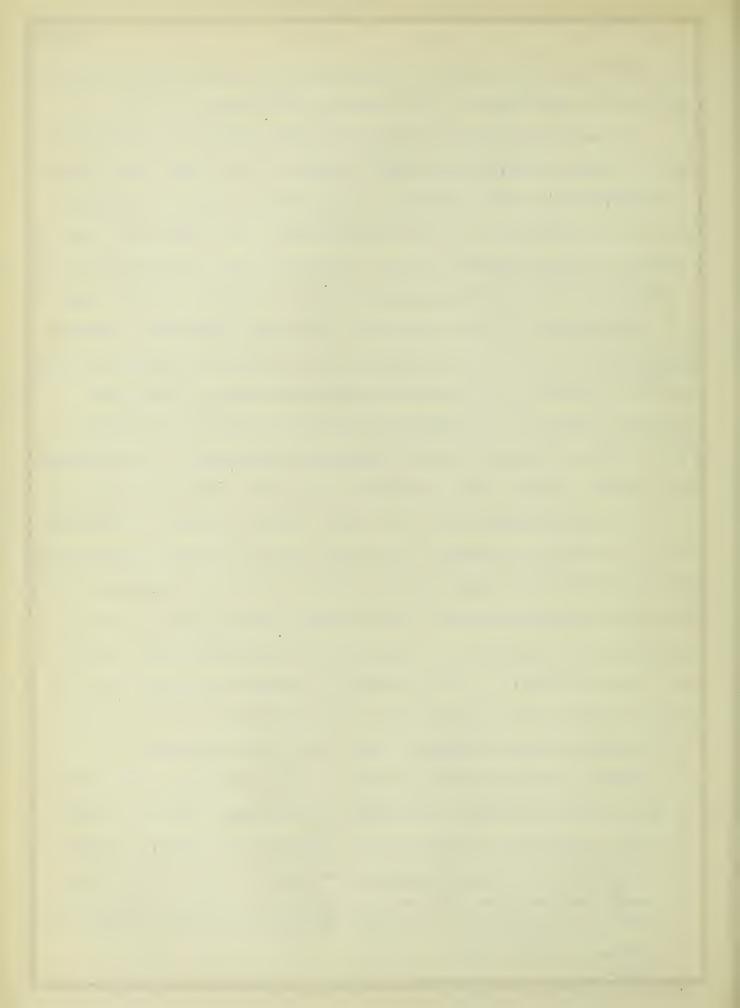
The stress of the seconditions, the general disorder, economic depression, and the nombre prespects for the fature well and the moral of the nation. Discontent was rife ever where and among all classes. There was an evergrowing continent for the conclusion of the war and for taking platever steps were meet sary to that end, and yet austria, Italy's ally, said"no" to the only effective means that Italy had for bringing Turkey to terms. It was a matter of life and death to many of the Italian years of the Italy should carry operation into theatres here Turkey could be made to feel the gressure of decar, and to each fripolitana and Cyrenaica (of as Italy's action in amnering those provines had procluded any other southment consistent in its her honor.) This condition of affairs inflamed mablic operation in Italy and influenced ever those who for one reason or another lad been flavorable inclined toward the frield affines.

During the first months of 1912 We pressure from within become so great that the Italian government, determined to extend military and naval operations in spite of the protests of Austria. In Februar the bombardment of Beirut occasioned a surning protest from Vienna,

Dillon, ar is C min, to an Ind, Contemporary Review, vol. 2, p 117

² Walled, Greater Italy, r. 128

[·] Ibid.



and during the fillering months as Italy proceeds to carry the air home to Turkey in open defiance of Austria, the two countries agree not far from a tual cur. The closure of the Dardanellar occasioned by the Italian bombardment Kum Hale and Sed-el-Bar in April, caused a considerable tremor throughout all of Europe and a series of protests from Lustria to Italy. It was at this juncture that the Lustrians went so far as to threat in I almost the actual abromation of the Triple Alliance. On that occasion Count Mar told informed the Dake of avance in plain terms that "iff the Royal Italian Government desired to recover its like by of action the Imperial and to all Coverment could do the same", but he (Borel and) could not admit that we should in the future undertake similar operations or any action whatever that should be opposed to the metric of view manifested in the proceeding conferences. Should any such as a ution be undertaken by us it might be attended by growner as against a little opens.

The occuration of the Dodseanese during to 1 turn of of A-ril and May has the occasion of furth released controversy. Count tere'told in a letter of instructions to Von Meray hrots, "The question of occupation of islands in the Aege n has repeatedly be not be subject of conversation bethean me and the Italian ambass dor in the last few days". In continues saying that mastris has and ever hould be thoroughly opposed. The Duke of Avarys rapplied that he as very apprelensive test the antagonistic attitude taken by Austria shoul arouse sitter resonment in Italy. He explained that it impressed Italy strangely to see or all Europe including Germany, that it has austria-Hungary, Italy's ally, who chased Italy greatest difficulty

l Italian Grown Book No. 0, Scott Maition, pp. 1216-10.



in the attainment of her aim. Count Bore told replied to a destrict was in a difficult position and the in the opinion of the Astrict the occupations in question (of the Dodecurese) has contrary to article develop the Aripha Allines truty, which gives to Asstrict the right to domand compensation. For the destrict we has trictle said mands but we had old the right independent. Count Berefold empressed himself as very doubleful regarding the result of the occupation of the islands, and pointed out the dustrictled between opposed to such active from the beginning and for the two consequences one such Italy to his antiraly responsible. These manufacts steedily requised Italy to his aripha to a dust further on minima or in the hear.

Los in April 1912 ... The Date of Transaction approach of Joan Ber I told in all effort to proceed Alestria's common to further average upon Turkey see all flatte refused. During the following summer month to subject a a discussed by the Foreign Offices of the two countries but always with the sub-regular, a strict stabbordly adhering to the opposition.

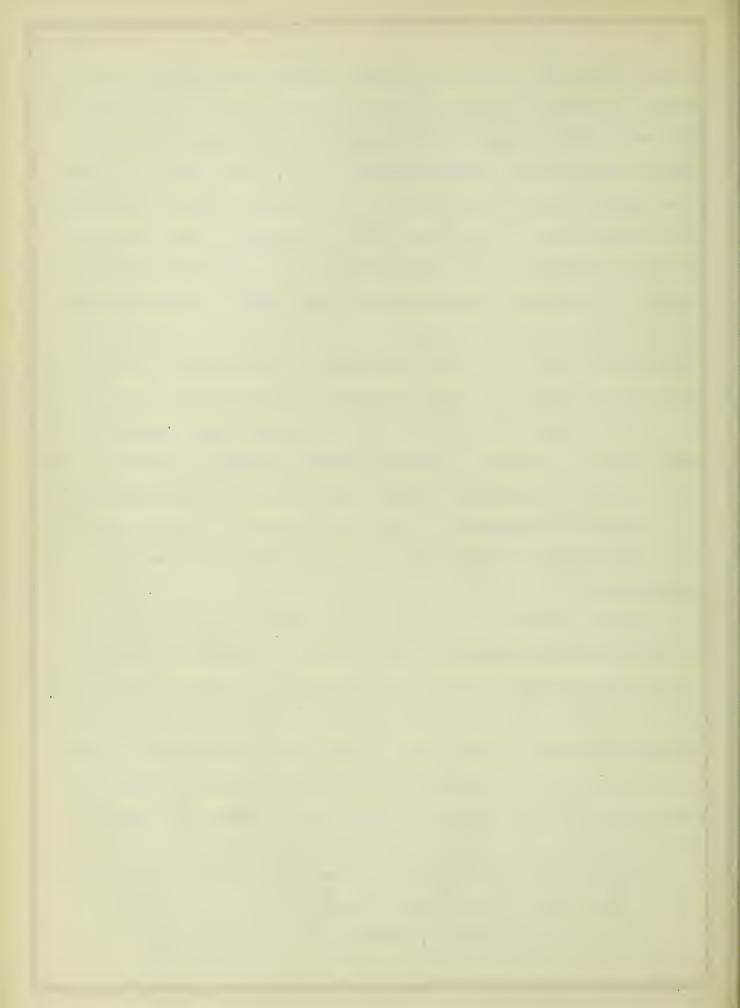
derman realized that danger in a signation and made attents at conciliation. The Experimental visit to the figure at Venime but owing to his obsition as an ally of Italy and a countriestor of Parle, he sould accomplish very little. After the American's viaid Mileriestor of Carle, were termined and to Rome when the confirmed with finitia, the Europeane distribution of Victor Emmanuel at he look we not be formany's formany's political situation.

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Lustrian Red Book Ma 2 Am mein 18, Septe Edition, V 1 2, g. 545.

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singul rosition tit referees to furley of It ly it is to doubted to the velocity of the Emperor of Hideria. - "Leef up to all have svaid to smooth the difference between tustrical littlen to the differences to be the Emperor of the Stalian to the differences to be the Emperor of the Stalian to the stalian

allo action taken by the Augtrian gt as in attenuing as limi .. ar emerations in a it of to drustic nout of It ha, roused feeling enough, but this in itation was first or strong times by the attitude of the lustrian people in general. I'm hustrian presente thest solidly antagonistic, and sious evo a louning to the I mich. A summary of the ross secounts including those of Note Fre Frest ad other prominent journals cleaser by little stantable for a little Itale, and a ruther friendly at itude vo, r unrea. For a male the first at the ousis on Statement 25mi-20th, when the Italians stood their ground up inst such leavy odds, it of spectorized as an "It lie notre. and as an "Italian mishan". Misheding and mulicipus remarks amon Un osition of to Italians in Trimoli are from to , and I sir skeess of word described (iff it all, if of lital in orthogon to word) post went so far as to criticize Count Almontial day toting to friendly of attitude toward Italy, as call defor a firmer, more aggressive policy directed against little, alouas distribute actrica interests in the Mediterrane. . (Contracted) was severly ruted for not more clusely quadia those astriam interests in the Ballians, and for allowing mastro- angarith consulting to take clar of Italian interests in the Jarlin myirs. These remarks a re-Characteristic of to general non-rest metaliance ansurian

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E mondon limes, detober 1507, Je.



rress.

Lany of the Lastria officials tooks very radical stand lowerds. Italy. A strong anti-Italian arty diveloped in Vierna which asserted in no a varnished terms that the moment to strike Italy had come. It is faction as led by the mastrian Chief of General Stuff, Daron Corred von Fotzendorf. Considerable activition has around by the parametric tions are ted along the Italian border, its activities becoming so pronounced that the Government was compelled to ask alread Conrad von Motzendorf to resign, but at that time the damage had be notice.

Italy of course reacted surougly to what she reported as Austria' unfriendly policies. These policies and the decided seriments of the Austrian people could not fail to have their repureus ion in Italy. As expressed by the Duke of Avarna to the hustrian Foreign Minister Italy saw in Austria her worst enemy. Her most vital policies were blocked and obstructed in every way postible by hustria; are of her hardest critics was histria; and the entire hastrian mation so med to be out of son by with Italy.

The effects of all this upon the Italian pools were evident in a number of ways. Irredentism flumed in Venevia and the Frentine.

Austrian travelers were frequently attacked and violated. In articular instance took place a Udini of real now set upon and semiously injure a number of sustrians. In Tringle, at him and around hapodi Gurda anti-sustrain societies were formed and displayed openly

^{&#}x27;allace, Grouter Iuil, p. 12.

Ibid. p. 146.

annual Register, 1912, m. 500-510.

⁴ Isid.



anti-Austrian feelings.

While the major rif. it was fright alliants crossed to the mibyan war word those butteen mastric and ittly, the car becasioned conflicts of interest between Italy and German; which if here obvious were only second in import nee, and combined with the insure-ladian quarrels tent for the strong for the borner between Ital, and her allies.

The paramount diffic has between forming and Italy a property which Italy's descent upon Trinoli had and the car fully haid plans of the Germans in the Real Alast, and the reaction of the Juris toward Germany because of the nur.

For years prior to 1911 German, hid were carefully we visue to of dimlomacy about the fur. The had been assured that Germany was his best friend who would rotted him in time of need, and would core for the solidarity of his meriband empire, and proven furnish a greation. 2

Lind it was now these plans in the Bear against that ferring humbeen reconstructing her foreign policy. For two decades prior to 181 Germany had been doing an about five from the Baltie to all Mediter-random and her Constantinople, horness and Asiatic activities are empressions of this movement. As one phase of this movement Germany contemplated a rureo-Italian control of a Mediterration, a vital blow to England commercially and solution; "For the rest is solid rity of the Earlish Triple Alliance combination, with this savel dome

l unnual Registor, 1913, pr. 509-516.

² limos listory, vol. 5, . 99.

⁵ Long, Wermann's Ledite rune in Louvie, Fertoir the Levie., 98: 895



industrial; fortund; mustrian and the small distribution of the state of the state

Under these circumstances It is confirmed by the most of a clear to bear confirmed by the form of a clear to bear confirmed by the form of the sign policies, and also an expedient to decrease in the for indicate correction control. To not original bear so I war and or indicate correction was and to be vellow the source in , and example the about turing so me to be vellow the source in , and example the state and the source in the source in the source of a source in the confirmed in the source in the source of any the course of a source in the course of a source in the course of a source in the source of the source in the source in the source of the source in the source of the sou

The Orimolitan affair foll wing to it did fast after the Bos is lergegoving annotation, disillusioned further and made for distrustful of for good friend Germany, who is spitt of her assurances of articles in power and friendship has twice within the period on three pairs stood quietly by while first ones define the other meanur of the

Long, Germany's Enditorrandan La de, Formicial Review, 90: 675.

² Ipid. - 087.



in the neveral course of events that terms a small following meant toward for ally who so med so reckless of Germa them the chanced to conflict with her own ambitions.

The discercions between Austria and Italy brought by the war threatened again Germany's international selemen. Or policy ever since the formation of the Briphe Alliane: Tad be note mitigated a differences between Austria and Italy, and her effort. To be bound some fruits. Friph to the war the Austro-Italian risk has at least not grown out of bounds. However the agree and dull dis, and formany more involved, closer to the inner working of the Alliance perceived that the dimension done between Italy and Austria as well might irrequire that the dimension done between Italy and Austria as well might irrequire table. Small wonder that that arms fell that the collapse of her foreign policy could be directly attributed to the Tribotion raid of her ally, Italy, that she had a good as so to be right consely indignant to orde Italy whose acts had cought shadows over or chemics of selemes.

The war and its results brough to a head a somewhat that had been I tent in Germany for some time, namel, the idea that after all Turkey would make a better ally than Italy. An Alliance with Parkey? ever appuled to German writers, and with the gos indiction of a strong Parkish fleet that threation gree appear. Italy was and had always been recognized as a sweek member of the Prints Alliance, and could be relied upon in a land war only, and not their should the ances to be England. There was in some quarters a definite

¹ Long, Germany's Me iterranean Lague, Farthir of Review, 90: 889.

² Ibid. 881,087.

E Ipid, 889.



dusing to replace Italy by Juritor in the Alliane. It is sentiment was energies by many writers and in some quarters of the press.

aturally such as attitude did not tend to decrease Pergang's citterness against Italy for her accept on Traveli. On many hersel was beginning to develope commercial interests in Trivoli, and to secretly observed Ital's schemes there when possible, and as domonstrate ed times without number in modern colonial history commercial interests are the relude to the acquisition of a new colony. Germany at least expected to occupy Toburh as a naval base, a fact which illuminates Italy's heaty scizur, of the place at the beginning of the war, and had it not been that the Moros on affair was saill sent Todat is grainable that she would have take some even to do so during the arms.

Finally Germany's foreign polic, received a blow from yet into or direction because of the Libyan war. Restin was roused from her interivity and through the sympathy that she should for Italy during the war was brought into better relations with her. Italy cannot regard Russia more or less as a friend. Should be set that display the much more friendly attitude throughout the war than either of Italy's alligned.

During the war German, 's hostility was evidend in a number of war so. From the first German, as isted to Turks sith the unumition. Mover they came directly from Burlis to take charge of the opposition in Trisoli, and consisted to stir distribution in Irisoli, and consisted to stir distribution in Irisoli, and consisted to stir distribution in Irisoli, but of the war has every "Von der solar Pasta, chief of the German Mission at Constantinosle, a proof all of his power in de-

¹ Long, dermany's Lediter ancan Lougue, Fortnigadl. Review, 96: 889.

² lim b istort, Vol. 5, 5 t.

⁵ Dillon, Me. Files, Ge. Olses, Contemporary Review, Vol. 100,p. 721.

⁴ Lou, Tilly in the Tar, r. 252.



fense of Tripoli, and gave his i fluore to the continuation of the strug le.

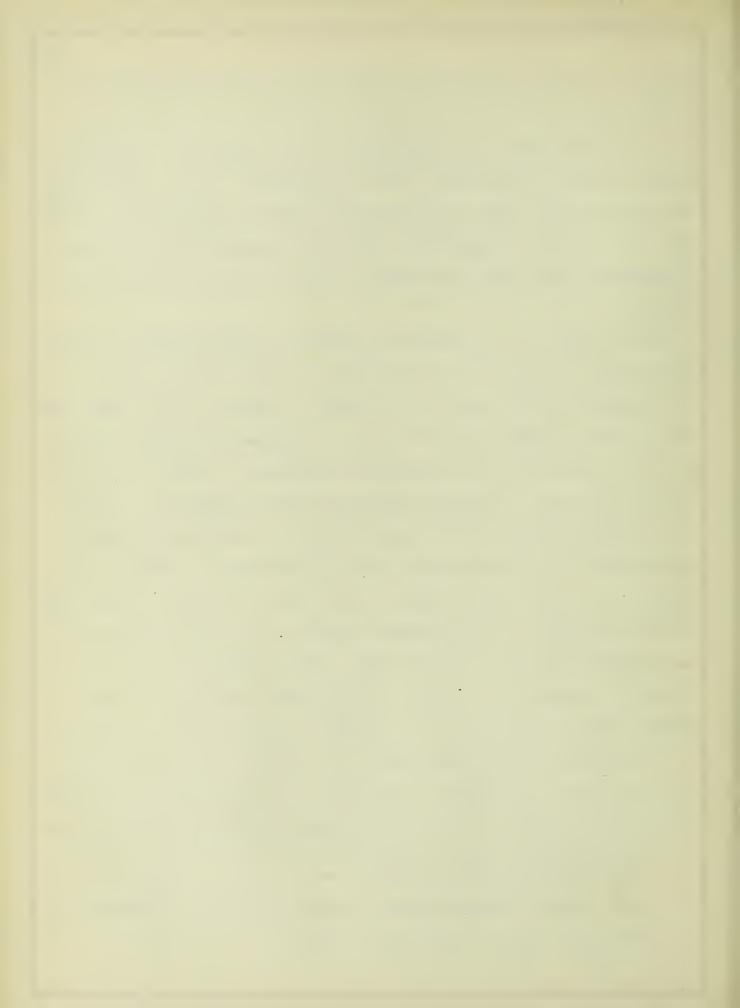
The German press was vindic-tive from the beginning, and but induced to no iff its attitude only by prudence. In the storm of investive emparting from the German press upon her declaration of war, It is accused of deciving both of the partners to the chiance, of imperiting and neglecting German intervals at the stantino le and in Asis.

Such organs as t Frankfur or deitung an Lohal Mz ige denoure the Itulian war as an "ac. of violance in times of mo er against wiel all civilized furgoe, quite amont from to que in of molivies views and interests, must protest." It.ly was accused of riding wantonal; over ils interests of her allies and subversin. Il else in le gerticular ampitions. In Manich Suddoutsche Hourts white in article fairly representative of the German press of a mole says, "Ital, has violated the international rights of the records of Euro e. Sie letrays one after another those is a live be of solvice to lor. Sid is never fait ful to her agreements emerpt is i to de advantage at her spirit of grand to he p her word. She is rady of fight today the friend of jesterday for the sale of a small aver you all any be guined thereby. Body when by their stable amean's she had been also of to recover for ational frontiers, a time monor flus anguir & flor multer mure indian of the olf, threatening to desert the old so friends (Germany and Austria) are to a liver these governments into the lands

I Tullues, Greater Italy, 2. 124.

[&]quot; Long, Former, 's Meditors mean Longue, Port 17 12 lovies, Ul: LSE.

E Frunt rier Seitung, September 30, 1911.



of their enemies unless she is permit of without in erformed to prosecute for ambitious designs. Itself was rever called approve invade in poli for the same of lorestalling such rivals as Ingland or Aurmany. She had no need to creak the circle of nations which might had been up in the minsula. It is evident that Italy was really again or in her african adventure by England, in order to set the allies of Germany by the ears at the driving hamment of the Moroccon embroglie.

Instead of confiring the corn to the are of Pripoli, Italy has femented a rising in albanic and a revolt in archia."

aft r a time it is true that the some of the formal pass moderated but not before much demage and be a done, and also eventually it did above it are because the covernment, percoiving the entructive effects upon the Griple alliance relations, discourage farther adverse comment.

The Libyan are charged in yet another respect the situation of Italy with reference to the Triple alliance; for the acquisition of the new provings of tibys created a new real of considerations a feltome directly upon Italy's foreign policies, and then Italy became deeply involved in North officially resistion was, inso facto, althred materially. The new provings would require for some time a strong gardison, even under Italian control, a feat which has never been that oughly accomplished. Economic and financial interprets of increasing importance would be concentrated in Libya. Communications would per-

Y., anell of the Triple alliance, Living Ge, Vol. 271, p. 771 2 Usler, Crisis in the Mediterranear, Forum, Vol. 48, p. 641.



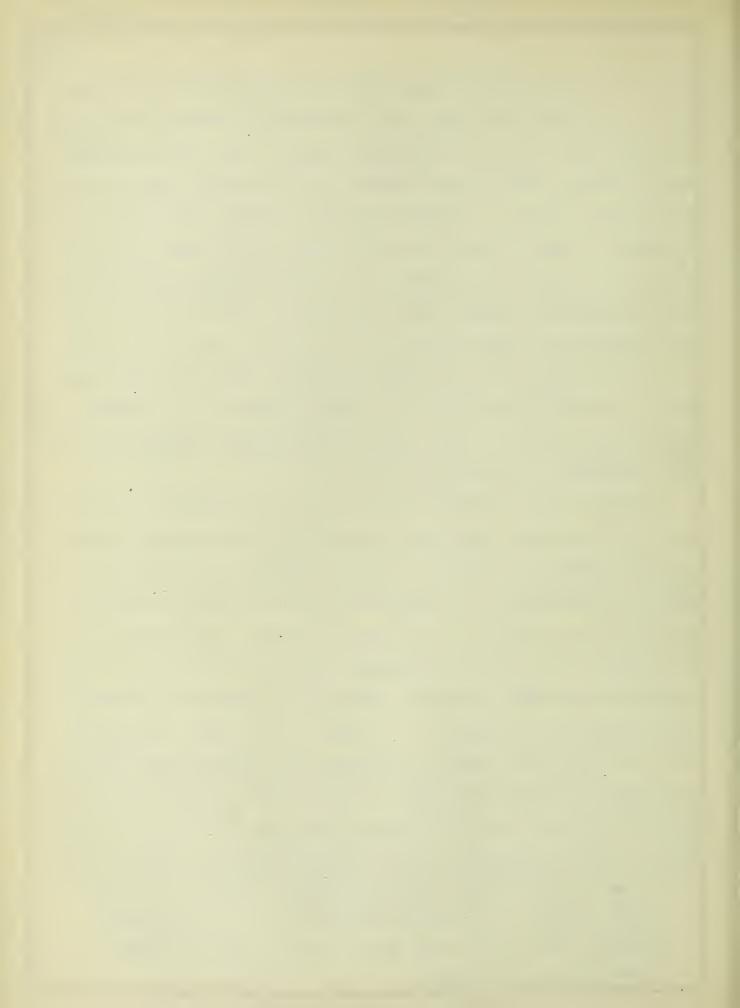
force or by water, and it most vital interests, the very existence of the now colony must depend and the friendly at itude of the powers that controlled the sets, France and England. With forty thousand men in Pripoli, with a large quantity of war material bound up there, with Itulian capital and Itulian industry involved, It he could scared by afford in case of war to lose all this; now to have the colour formulated shift guid such a price. With the econsideration looking at it was a matter of primary solf-interest for Ituly to a definite mornings from the Triple Elliance (which is the event of war would render for little if an assistance in Pibya) and at the first opportunity to shift to the cide of the Triple Ellente which controlled the Mediterranean and the vital line of committee to between Italy and for nowly acquires, semi-pacific colon.

Testinony to the alteration It has situation brought bout by the war and its influence upon the interval time of the Friel Alling nations is found in a statement and a Sommino in a disposal to the Duke of Everna during the discussions lied place doctor formal aborgation of the Alliance in the spring of 1915. Nation for interval, "I must point but that the geographic mattern of Italy in the Mariter crancum forbide her showing any favor to one group of belligarents that might provide regrisule in the part of the old real dominates the sc., a unless sic wishes to just addition the disputch it is quite the Sommon does not mention tible in this disputch it is quite from ble that also are species of "reprisule" he has it mind tibya, and that when he centions economic interests to refers, among

Usher, Crisis in the Mediterrangum, Form, Vol. 48, p. 641

Itulian Grain Epole No.58, Scot Edition, Vol. 2, m. 1294.

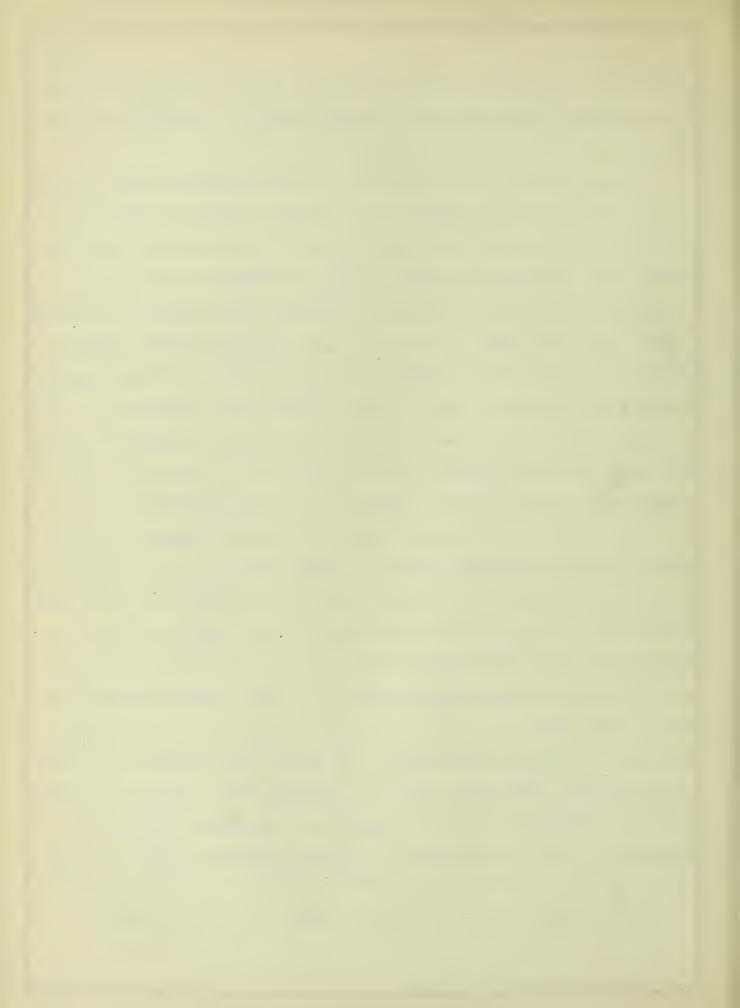
E The italies are my own.



other trings, to those involved in sibpu. Thus the mer placed Italy in a position where she could no longer afford to maintain her place as a member of the Triph advisor.

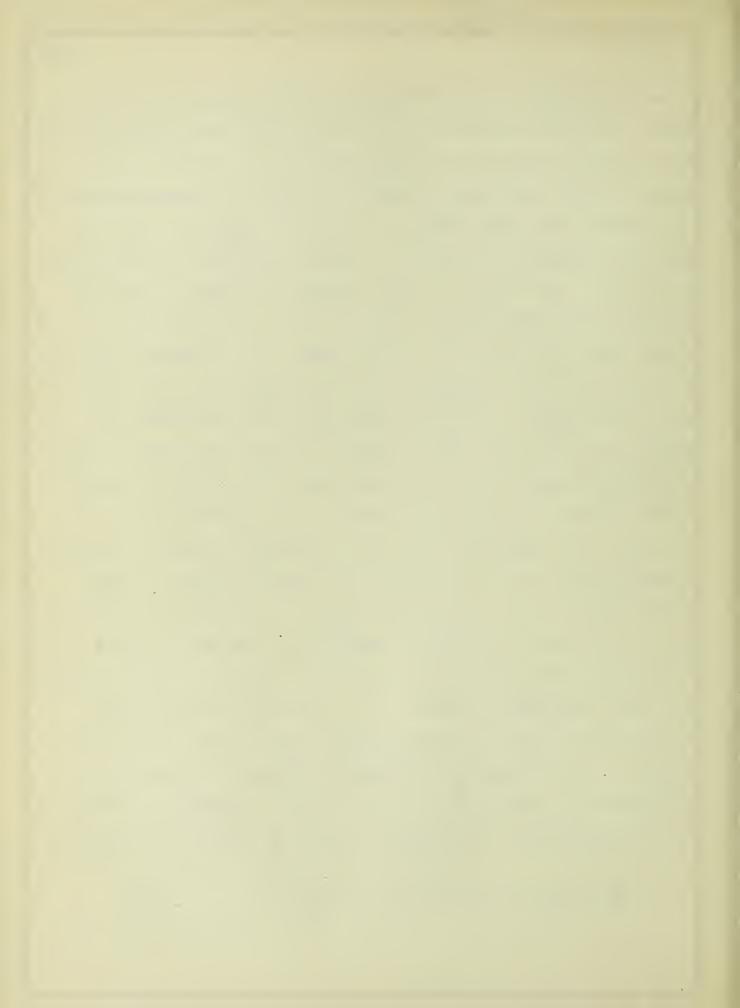
It was logical then, that when who Triple alliance should be pub to the Letual test, the effects of the Libyar work on the alliance should become apparant; and indo d the best evid to be found anywhere of to destructive results, which he hibyan war had upon the Pri le Alliance, is in the ordicial document rejurding the iscussions .hiel tould accounting We numbers of the Brita .dliungs of by Motween the outbrout of the Baropeen War in 1914 and the cormal repudiavion of the Frield Allience by It Is in Lat 1915. Reference to to attitude of the central yours and organially austria constantly recur in lese document: from the first to the last, and time aft r time the powers were ramined if the stand that took during the Litya war in 1911 a. a. 1.12. In a rotarkable frank and outset a dispale to the Dake of warna on Dosember 9th 1614, Baron Son ind sale, " o resder of attitude of retively els Fue a sarmind the Lapprich and Royal Toyernment that, busing the actions precisely upon about is set forth in article Seven, it restricted us during our war with fur ey from carrying our several militury operations and a muld lave certainly stortened the duration of the part. The naval operations in the Dardanel s gave rise to formal r vocations of the part of the Imperial and Royal Government". Il res days later, on December 12th, We Duke of Lvarno replying to Sonnino's dispatch describes the interview with Count Berektold in which he pr sented the Italian representation. It as

I valian Green Book, To. 1, Scott Edition, Val. I, p. 12-9.



time he had laid considerable emphasis of the opposition the Inperial and Royal Government to our military and moval operations during the Itulo-Turkish war". In a dispate to the Duke of Averna on December 16th Laron Sonning robe ress in brief to representations of the austrian Government during the Libyan ... r, asserting that the Austrians attempted to linder the Idalians from oven "simple military Sportions", and further that "to attitude of hustria-"ungary was the source of a very serious loca to us while in a military in a plant itical sense, since it creput the regist men of larkey, Tiel fold indirectly supported and ovotocled'. He (Sornin) Unn que a" thuet tooks used by that (the nustro-bungarian) Government during the Libyan war" saying "In your tol pan of November 50 1911, or the collancy informed as the Spant thronthal had delered to the that "action of ours on the Ottoman coast of lurlet in Europe or in the islands of the legean Sea sould not be permitted bitter by lateria or ermany because of coing prosed to the Triple Alliane.". Such a declaration as and to your Ameell neg in consequence of a rumor currest to the effect that Italian warships had made use of sourch lights in, the neighborhood of Salbaiki. In year telegram of the of the conter 1911 Your Excollency informed us that "Count Admonthal Considers of c comburdment of norts in European Turney such a Solotici, and Cavelle, oprosed to the provisions of the Seventh Article." In April 1912 Count Bereltold ladged strong protect because in It lia squaron before the Durdunelles and damaged the forts is replying to shots that

I talian Green Boot Mo. S Scott Edition, Vol. I, p. 1212.



"if the Royal Itulian Government wished to recover its literty of action the Imperial and Royal Government could do the same". But he could not admit that we should in the future undertake similar operations or any action whatever that should he opposed to the point of view manifested in the preceding conferences. Should any such action whatever that should be grave sensequences.

Finally late in May 1915 when the formul abrogation of the Triple alliance was at and in a circular note to the Italian representative at foreign governments setting forth Italy's reasons for such action. Baron Sonnino, speaking of mastrian hospidity toward It 1; says,"of the man, incomess which could be cited it is enough to see that in 1911 when Italy was engaged in war with Turkey, the mastro-angurian General Staff propured a campaign against us, and the militar; party prosecuted energotically a political intrigue designed to drag in other responsible objects of Austria; pines that the well-we been cortaintly under apprehension on a sudden title when energy opposed to us had the other hand in Vienna".

Clearly do those discussions echo the Libyan war. And indeed that was slauply outlined as the last mile post along the war of the Triple Alliance, the consummative factor in its destruction; for as is so luridly revealed by those discussions above noted, the attitude of her allies in 1911 and 1912 left Italy with a lasting hostile impression, alienated the sympathies of the Italian people, and gave a new trend to their political thought, in a sord sounded the death had of the Triple Alliance.

¹ Italian Green Book, No. 6, Scatt Livion, Vol. I, pm. 1215-1210.

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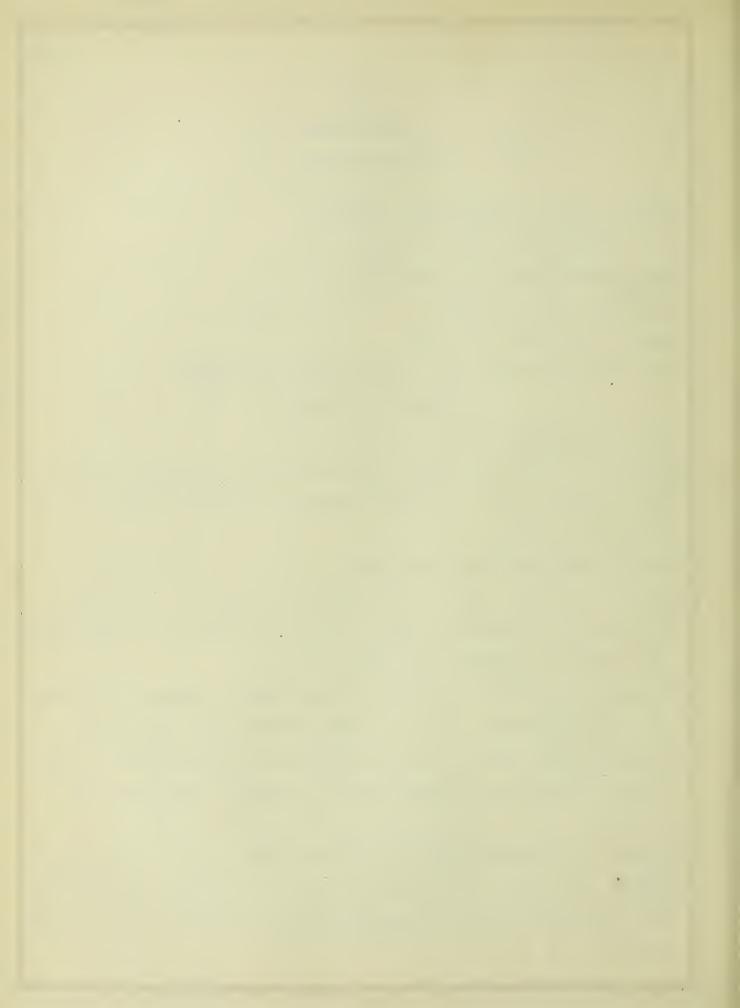
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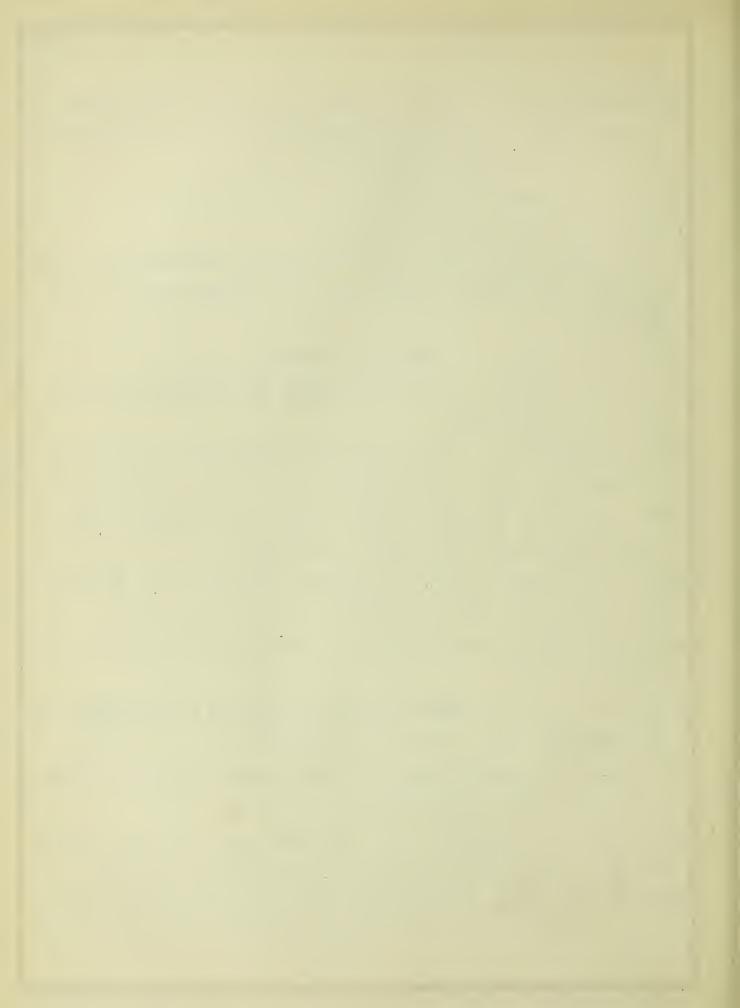


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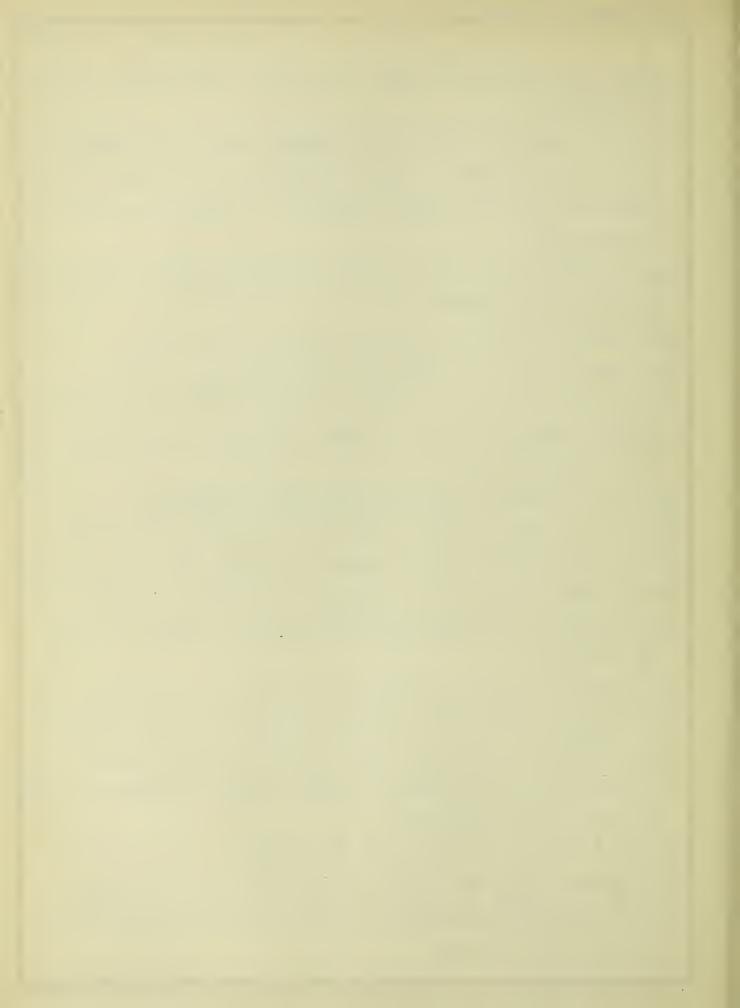
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Appendix No. I.

Article Seven of the Triple Alliance Fronty provides that the status quo of the Balkans shall not be disrupted unless necessitated by the incrusion of a third party, for the a peara ce of conditions carranting the interference of Italy or Austria, in which event compensation must be made to the non-interfering nations.

article Seven has been of great importance in the relations of the Triple Alliance lation and about its interpretation a great many of the diplomatic discussions between Italy and Austria during the Itale-Turkish war and the Great War revolved. The Italian wree Book and the Second Austrian Red So he are filled with diplomatic resentations which hinge upon Article Seven.

l mastrian of Book, No. 2, morandi: o. I, act divion, Vol. 11

